IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS

—THE—
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE MONEYED CLASSES.

THE Bombay Gazette.

No 56,145.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situated IN :: HOMJI :: STREET ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in .. 14 DAYS.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

The abovementioned improved transit will commence from 1st January, 1914.

Date of Sailing	Steamer.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
27th Dec.	PERSIA	8000	.....	..
1914				
3rd Jan	SALSETTE ..	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th "	DELTA	8000	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
31st "	SALSETTE...	6000	MOOLTAN....	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA ...	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
29th "	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate. "B" rate.
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	501 or 416	891 or 742-8
To LONDON	627 or 528	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

MARITTIMA ITALIANA

(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914.
Re d'Italia.....	6200	X....	13th Jan.
Porto Said....	5311	Molfo	10th Feb.
Steamer....	6000	X....	10th Mar.
....	6000	....	7th April.
....	6000	....	5th May.
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th "

RATES TO ITALY.

INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS

	1st Cl	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Single ticket .	450	350	166
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 590. Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via
Dwarka...1,695 Thurs. 25th Dec. 9 a. m. † C.M.
Lhasa.....2,184 Friday 26th Dec. 7.6 a. m. direct.
Linga.....2,185 Mon. 29th Dec. 11 a.m. ‡P. D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
• Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly)

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 25th December, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S "Bankara," 3,159 tons, on Wednesday, the 24th December, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
•Palamcotta	3413	Friday 26th Dec.
†Purnea	3206	Thursday 8th Jan.
•Pentakota	3418	" 22nd "
†Pundua	3305	" 5th Feb

•Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
24th December, 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
•Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
•Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.
•Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb.
Mazilia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar.
•Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	7th April.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st April.
•Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May.
•Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

•Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 445	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION? IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO W. & A. GRAHAM & CO. the Branch Managers of the NORWICH and LONDON. ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914
Caledonien....	4140	Fabre....	11th Feb.
Armand Behic..	685	Rosati ..	11th Mar.
Ville de la Ciotat	6373	Lafont..	8th April.
Sydney	4118	Leveque..	6th May.
Caledonien....	4140	Bougault ..	3rd June
Armand Behic.	6385	Lafont	1st July

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine.)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. "	891	743	405
To London (single) .. "	660	528	270
Do. (return)... "	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA, CHINA AND JAPAN..
One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to:—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Horaby Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... " " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits ... " " 701,961,24

LONDON OFFICE:—35, Bishopsgate, E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu	San Francisco.
Calcutta	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries, on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients

W. M ANDERSON
Manager

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort

YULETIDE CLAIM.

From this day and to the end of December there will be a DISCOUNT of 20 per cent., or

RUPEES	2	IN EVERY	10
"	4	" "	20
"	10	" "	50
"	20	" "	100

OF ALL MARCKS' JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE AND SOLID CUT GLASS PURCHASED FOR CASH.

The largest stock of desirable and most welcome Christmas and New Year gifts in Bombay marked in plain figures.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai " Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No 211.

CAPITAL (fully paid up).....£8,000,000
SURPLUS £1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.

LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E C.

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND,

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd

UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

BANKS

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS,

LONDON

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	" "
Chester	125o	" "
Devoe's	125o	" "
Monkey	125o	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

ORDERS FOR THE NEW YEAR

NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY the 31st instant and 1st proximo, both days being a Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1913.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,

of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THURSDAY the 25th instant being a Public Holiday, the BOMBAY BRANCH of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on that day.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

As modified upto 2nd October, 1913

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified up to 2nd October 1913, that the Undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of February, 1914, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public Street known as SLEATER ROAD, opposite Grant Road Railway Station down platform.

A plan of this Street showing the existing regular line of the Street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person, desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1913.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE.

MODE OF ADDRESSING POSTAL ARTICLES FOR TROOPS ON DUTY AT THE DACCA CONCENTRATION IN JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1914.

CORRESPONDENCE POSTED in INDIA for delivery to troops on duty at the Dacca Concentration should be addressed as follows :—

Rank, Name,
Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment or Department, etc., Dacca Concentration.

Care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the regiment, battery, staff appointment or department of the addressee.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.
Calcutta, the 5th December, 1913.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst. at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 grey arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SURAT SWADESHI MILLS, WITH MILL PREMISES, MACHINERY, ETC,

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Official Liquidator of the Surat Swadeshi and Weaving Co., Lt., (in liquidation), and with the concurrence of the National Financing and Commission, Limited, the mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, pursuant to an order of the Court, put up for sale by Public Auction, in one lot, at their rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on Monday, the 19th day of January, 1914, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), the undermentioned land and mill buildings situate at Surat, together with all the machinery, plant and stores thereon (the stores to be sold at a valuation).

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of lease hold land or ground togeth r with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Chidia Kin in Begumpura, in the City of Surat, in the Registration Sub-district of Surat, and in the District of Surat, containing by admeasurement 43,945 sq. yds. or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 23, pot Nos. 1-9, and Survey No. 60, Pot No. 1-48, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by residences belonging to Hindus and beyond that the Dangi Sari Road, on or towards the south by the land belonging to Ladli Begum alias Begum Saheb, on or towards the east by the Road leading from Delhi Gate to Surat Gate, and on or towards the west by the land known as Dada Illahi in the possession of the heirs of Nawab Saheb.

Secondly.—Plant, machinery and stores, among which are:—horizontal landau compound non-condensing engine 125 I. H. P. complete by Marshall Sons and Co., donkey pumps, boiler 160 lbs pressure by Marshall and Sons complete, grey winding machine with 300 spindles warping machines, sizing machines, drawing frames, ring frames, 334 spindles, 132 looms by Lancaster, 45 dhobies, hydraulic baling press, furnishing machine, damping, folding, stamping and other machines, lathes, and drilling machines, etc., etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applica'ion may be made to the Official Liquidator or his Attorneys, Messrs. Payne and Co., at their office, No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 24th December, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT, TO-MORROW AND XMAS NIGHT.
TWICE NIGHTLY
6-15 to 8-15 10 to 12 p.m.
A GRAND COMPLETE HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
GREAT HOLIDAY ATTRACTION.
VONARX and all the members of his
ALL STAR AMERICAN CO
CAPT. JACK KELLY,
and MISS V. KELLY.
Also a variety of comic films and a star drama film.

PRICES:—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Dress Circle, Rs. 1-8; Balcony, Re. 1; and Gallery, annas 4. Children half price. Soldiers in uniform half price in Balcony only.

BOMBAY A. D. C.

NOVELTY THEATRE,

13th, 14th and 15th JANUARY.

"YOU NEVER CAN TELL."

Box office at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

USUAL PRICES.

ALASTOR MYSTIC.

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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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30th April, " .....Rs. 24,00,000
31st July, " .....Rs. 52,00,000
30th December " .....Rs. 1,00,00,000

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London Manager

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

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The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

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Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy. The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

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WANTED, by 3 Naval Officers, SMALL FURNISHED FLAT, for 3 months certain in vicinity of Fort. Apply Box No. 808, care of this Paper.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT DRAFTSMAN. Experienced in electrical and mechanical work, on a salary of Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 110 according to qualifications.

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DHUN BUILDING,
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WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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FOR SALE.—TWIN SCREW LAUNCH "SUDAMAJI." Length over all 61 feet, between perpendiculars 57 feet, beam 15 feet, mean depth 8½ feet, mean draft 4½ feet. Burthen 63·52 tons. Decked throughout with a cabin aft. Hull of teak copper lined. Engines: 2 Gardiner oil Engine of 24 B.H.P. each. Fitted with all requisites, awning, &c., &c. Price Rs. 40,000. For further particulars apply to Administrator, Porbandar.

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OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverte, Yung Cheng period, A. B, 1723, Chinese Jinger Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000. What offers?

Apply to Box No. 934, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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TO BE LET:—ROSARIO COTTAGE with Furniture, at Matheran, for both cold and hot seasons or either. Apply to—

JAFFUR CASSUM MOOSA,
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For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

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Minimum charge	... " 6-0 do.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Orangemoor, 2,576 tons, Captain C. S Moffett, will sail to-day for Port Said for order and Antwerp with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackintosh, 3043 tons, Captain W. J. Lennox, arrived here on Tuesday from Glasgow, November 11, with a general cargo, 12 horses and 35 dogs.

The steamer Itonus, 8,401 tons, Captain H. J. Piggott, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon, December 11, with a general cargo.

The Venice S. N. Company's steamer Orseolo, 2849 tons, Captain S. Chessa, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday evening from Venice November 26, brought a general cargo.

The steamer Taiyubi 2041, tons, Captain H. E. Kaso, which arrived here on Monday evening from Mauritius December 8, brought a cargo of sugar and 13 cabin and 5 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Itend, a 3397 tons, Captain H. McClelland, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Colcutta, November 22nd, vis coast ports, with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

The steamer Kalilua 3149 tons, Captain J. Stewart, arrived here on Tuesday from Karachi, December 20, with ballast.

The steamer Lowas, 1817 tons, Captain W. H. Coates, sailed on Tuesday for Jedah with a general cargo and 83 pilgrims.

The steamer Armidale, 2,304 tons, Captain Thomson, sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta with ballast.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Orseolo	Chessa	Venice, Nov 26
	Taiyubi	Kaso	M'tius, Dec 8
23	Itonus	H Cleland	Calcutta, Nov 22
	Kalilua	Stewart	Kchi Dec 20
	C Mackintosh	Lennox	Glgow Nov 1
	Itonus	Piggott	Rangn Dec 1

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Nisiros	Mgenheim	Persian Gulf
	Brannfel	Ottman	Hamburg, &c
	Lawae	Oates	Jedah
	Orm dale	Thomson	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained portclearance on Tuesday.

Steamer Orangemoor, Moffett, for Port Said for order and Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—

Steamer Assaye, for China &c.
" Orseolo, for Calcutta
" Armand Behic, (to arrive) for Noumea, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhonn, left Liverpool on the evening of the 20th instant. The same Company's steamer Clan Lamont arrived in London on the evening of the 21st instant.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coledonis, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 21st instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Armend-Behic, left Aden for Bombay on Saturday and she is expected here on Thursday at 2 p. m.

The Natal Line steamer Umsinga, arrived at Weymouth from Bombay on the 19th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Poona, outward bound, sailed from Marseilles on the 20th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—13 bales wool, E Shivji; 2,080 cwts myrabolums P Mathooradas and Co; 1,220 cwts linseed oil cake, F F Campbell and Co; 500 cwts myrabolums, L Prayji; 20,000 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy; 180 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 238 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 130 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 107 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co; 3,890 cwts linseed cake, Bruel and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 25 bales wool, R M Kooka; 228 bales wool, M Balia.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—2,000 cwts cwts myrabolums 6 P Mathcoradas and Co; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 16 tons teakwood plank, Mackenzie's saw Mills.

FOR LISBON.

Circassia s—100 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 75 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 2,000 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.; 200 cwts cashewnuts, R Jivandas and Co; 204 cwts tallow, A H Oomar and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 3425 cwts crushed bones, J Livingstone and Co; 15 bales cotton, 215 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 93 bales cot on, fly Commercial Trading Co; 17 000 cwts groundnuts, 4,000 cwts teelseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ridyal Hall s—1,715 cwts groundnut oil cakes, M Jafferbhoy; 3 bales cow hides, E Dharamsie; 35 bales wool M J Joomabhoy and Co; 82 bales wool, The Bombay and Co; 55 bales cotton waste, Commercial Trading Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—1 package woollen carpet. 2 packages woollen rugs, Grindlay and Co; 20 bales sheep and goat skins, 16 bales cow hides, R M Kooka; 3,660 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 23 bales cow hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 2 cases cotton curtains, D J Bhumgara; 1 bundle woollen carpets Coxe Shipping Agency; 18 bales cow hides, 9 bales goat skins, V Esmail and Co; 80 cwts old rubber, E Hayim; 100 d er horns, J M Rahimtoola; 4 cwts bees wax, S Rajain Khant; 3 pots rosa oil, M Jaferbhoy; 2 bales sheep skin M Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HULL.

Zipitzfel s—50 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co; 17,740 cwts cottonseed, 460 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimji; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

Rinaldo s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Athamas s—16,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, V Oodamji; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Rinaldo s—55 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation.

FOR ABERDEEN.

Rinaldo s—4,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK

Eir s—165 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 4002 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co; 330 bales cotton, The BombayCo; 2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,003 cwts groundnuts, H Maganlal; 500 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 731 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 15 bales cotton, 541 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 3,245 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 400 cwts buffalo horns, E Mohomed; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, 999 cwts teelseed, 5998 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR DIEPPE.

Eir s—12,000 cwts rapeseed, 30,000 cwtslinseed, 4,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Seistan s—400 cwts mustardseed, John Fachiri; 55 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 bales cotton, Prier de Saone; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,100 cwts myrabollams P, Mathooradas and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rabenfels s—3,000 cwts groundnuts, 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 1,994 cwts castorseed, B S Forage; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4,620 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 55 bales cottonwaste, K Oomedchand.

Kolaba s—2,000 cwts bone pieces, Croft Mody and Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore, S Syndicate.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trantenfels s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 146 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 55 bales cottonfly H E Bodl and Co; 140 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co; 4,938 cwts groundnuts, 2,000 ewts linseed, Ralli Bros; 9 cwts animalguts A D Meyer; 450 cwts weedseed, 20 cwts dill seed, Baner and Krause; 50 cwts gum olibanum, P Jethaboy; 2,400 cwts oil cake, R J Daver; 10 cwts canes N Goculdas and Co.

Trantenfals s—4,000 cwts groundnuts, 500 cwts ingiliseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 115 bales cotton, 395 bales cotton fly, Soloman Bros; 154 cwts kiree, C Hummel.

FOR BREMEN.

Trantenfels s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Trantenfels s—180 bales wool, Tathrofed and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (FOR ORDERS).

Garryvale s—692 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Vasilefs Constantinos s—800. cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Imani s—1500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—6 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 36 bales cotton yarn, S W and M Co; 62 cwts gum olibrnum, J Dossa; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 10 cwts shailac, 10 cwts kiree, C Hummel.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Semiramis s—40 bales cotton yarn, The Swadesh Mills and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nippon s—1,954 cwts gingillyseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 400 cwts bone sinews, Croft Mody and Co; 820 cwts, bone sinews, J Livingston and Co; 11 1-5 tons teakwood planks, Mckenzie's Saw Mills; 14 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer; 165 bales cotton, M Amersay and Co; 110 bales cotton, C Bhagwanlal and Co; 272 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—DEC. 23.

Steamer—City of Corinth Liverpool, Agents: K Nixon and Co—2,379 cases, 1,697 bales cotton piece goods, 246 cases, 237 bales cotton yarn 46 cases, 22 bales wool piece goods, 14 bales wool, 33 cases, 13 bales woollen and cotton goods, 27 cases silk and cotton goods, 5 cases silk yarn, 7 truck flannels, 45 bales rugs, 11 cases linen and cotton goods, 7 truces cloth, 1 case linen yarn, 3 truces felt, 3 cases spun silk, 3 bales cotton canvas, 2 cases canvas, 2 cases cotton hose, 146 casks, 1 box, 100 bags tiles, 14 cases oil cloth, 50 coils, 6 bales rope, 275 cases, 10 kegs, 61 packages drugs and Medicines, 53 barrels, 30 cases, 257 drums 107 casks 1,329 bags, 1,052 kegs chemicals, 30 packages bleaching powder, 5 cases grease, 52 barrels tallow, 1,161 kegs, 46 cases paints, 31 cases, 32 kegs colour, 5 casks blue, 769 drums oils, 178 barrels lubricating oil, 3 casse locks, 2 cases lamps, 1,211 bundles buckets, 1 case, 72 bales paper, 75 cases cigaretts, 221 cases, 1,371 boxes, 5 packages soap, 264 crates bottles, 50 drums mineral white, 100 bags salt, 1 case confectionery, 62 case brandy, 16 cases 1 box provisions, 1 case cheese, 510 case biscuits, 16 kegs vinegar, 29 cases baconhams, 68 cases ale bee, 2 cases skins, 3 cales hides, 372 cases glass plates, 1 case beads, 2,200 m. til rose water, 93 cases nails, 27 cases 54 rods copper, 100 bundles copper sheets.

Steamer Assaye from Shanghai, Agents: P and O S N Co.—1 box 226 cases silk piece goods, 187 cases 456 bales silk raw and yellow, 17 cases silk waste, 1 box silk sponge, 6 cases cotton goods, 117 coils rope, 155 bundles gunnies and bags, 1 case tiles, 25 bales fibres, 9 cases chemicals, 3 cases drugs, 143 cases camphor, 197 cases 1 box 109 bags provision, 350 cases cassia, 41 baskets China roots, 473 cases provision fruits dried, 4 boxes dates, 22 packags 706 cases tea, 283 packages green tea, 450 bags sugar, 2 bundles vermilion, 50 bales stranse d, 32 bags nutmegs, 1,109 bags betelnuts, 18 bags pepper, 13 cases mace, 1,501 bags rice, 594 bags whiterice 76 cases 47 bundles gum Benjanim, 40 bags gambier, 6 bags lead, 301 slabs tin, 2 boxes 1 truck bar gold, 77 bags dammer, 50 tons planks.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED INGENIOUS FRAUD BY CARRIERS.

Chand Cassam and Mahomed Haji Sheik Oommer were yesterday placed before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, at the Mazagon Police Court, by Inspector De Burg, charged with criminal breach of trust as carriers, and three others, Kapurchand Heerachand, Ramchand Balkrishna and Dattaram Tukaram, were charged with receiving and retaining stolen property.

It is alleged that the first two accused induced some cartmen to hand over their badges, stating that they wanted to engage their carts. When the cartmen turned up they suspected that something was wrong and reported the matter to the police. No trace of the people who took away the badges could be found for some time.

On the 15th instant Inspector De Burg saw Kapurchand and Ramchand quarrelling over a sum of Rs. 200 and questioned them. Kapurchand replied that they were settling some difference which they had had over some bales of goods. They then stopped their conversation and went away. The inspector sent a policeman in plain clothes to watch the movements of Kapurchand and found he had a godown at Bazar-Gate-street and that he had stored some bales of cotton goods. The goods were traced as the property of Ambalal Nathalal, who identified them as his. Kapurchand then made a statement and on that the police arrested Ramchand and Dattaram and the two cartmen.

It is alleged further that the cartmen having got the badges, fixed false tin-plates having the numbers on the badges they had got, to two carts. These were engaged by one Amrutlal Chaganlal on October 14, and were loaded with six bales of cashmere cloth at the New Islam Mill and the drivers were told to take them to a godown in New Hanuman Lane. The carters, however, never turned up and the matter was reported to the police.

A similar case was reported on November 24 by Ambalal Nathalal. He alleges that he entrused the accused with six bales of fancy cloth valued at Rs. 1,500 to be taken to the shop of one Chhotalal Chaturbhuj in Princess-street. This lot also never reached its destination.

The cashmere cloth sent from New Islam Mills has not been recovered.

The hearing of the case was adjourned.

HIS NINTH CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mahomed Husein, a Mahomedan, against whom there stood a record of eight previous convictions, was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with stealing a purse containing Rs. 5-12 from the pocket of Dattaram Pandurang. A policeman in plain clothes saw the accused commit the theft and arrested him. He pleaded guilty and was committed for trial.

DIAMOND FRAUD.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Makundram Hiralal, a convict now undergoing sentences amounting to two years and six months, was tried on an additional charge of committing criminal breach of trust in respect of diamonds worth Rs. 13,000 entrusted to him by Revashankar Jugjivan. He was sentenced to an additional term of one month's rigorous imprisonment. The accused's previous punishment was inflicted for similar frauds on other merchants.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Valuable lead deposits are said to have been discovered near Mirs Bay, Hongkong, by American prospectors in British territory, and it is reported that mines will shortly be opened up there.

The hotel proprietors in Calcutta state that this is the busiest season they have ever experienced and complain that they cannot find accommodation for the increasing flow of visitors.

The "Gazette of India Extraordinary" issued this morning in the Commerce Department, contains the following notification: "In the exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (viii of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of an Urdu paper called the *Ghasir Mutiny*, published by the Yugantar Asuram of San Francisco, U. S. A."

The total cost to the South Indian Railway of the scheme linking up India with Ceylon is expected to amount to 70 lakhs of rupees, or £466,666. The project on the Indian side consists of a viaduct 5,800 feet long with a Scherzer lifting bridge 200-feet span over the Pamban Pass connecting the railway on the Island of Rameswaram, and two piers at the other end of the Island from which steamers will ply for the sixmonths of the north-east monsoon from the south pier and for the six-months of the south-west monsoon from the north pier to similar piers on the Island of Manaar, to connect with the Ceylon Railway line. On the Ceylon side, the Ceylon Government Railway has been carried to the end of the Island of Manaar by a branch from Madawachi to Talemanaar, and two piers have been provided at the latter place similar to those on the Indian side. The distance between the two islands of Rameswaram and Manaar, commonly known as Adam's Bridge, is 22 miles, and the steamers will accomplish the journey between these two points in 1 1-4 hours.

When one wades through the interpellations in the reports of the proceedings of the Legislative Councils in India, says the *Englishman*, it is impossible to withhold a meed of admiration from the officers of the Government for the patience they display in replying to questions which are mostly trivial and of no public interest whatsoever. In many cases the time of Government departments is taken up by the members of the Legislative Councils in obtaining information which they themselves are in a better position to obtain directly. While it is unfair to characterise the new Legislative Councils as an administrative failure simply because the members show no consideration for others, it is at the same time surprising that no steps are taken by the local Governments to stem the tide of worthless questions.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road. American-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-55	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)... ...	6-40	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab.		*
do. do. for Calcutta.		*
do. do. for Madras ..		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

[In force from 1st December 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-50	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2ndand 3rd ...	6-55	21-45

PETIT PARSEE HOSPITAL.—The total contributions subscribed towards the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital now amount to Rs. 23,67,161, the amount previously acknowledged being Rs. 23,63,245.

CLOTH MERCHANT'S LOSS.—Joosub Haji Hasan, a cloth merchant, having his pedi at Bhajipala-street, has reported that a shawl in which he had wrapped currency notes and cash for Rs. 531, and which was kept near his cash-box in his pedi, has been stolen.

JOHN HAIG'S WHISKY.—We have received from Messrs. H. S. Smith and Son, importers of this well-known whisky, a parcel of seasonable mementos comprising playing cards, desk calender, pencil and cigarette case, the last three in particular being very useful articles.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Conference, Dastur Dr. M. N. Dhalla, M.A., Ph.D., will deliver a public lecture in the open compound of the Banaji Fire Temple, at Kare wadi, this evening at 6 p. m. (S. T.), on "Dogmas and eternal verities in the Zoroastrian religion." The lecture is open to the general public.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, per s. s. "Palamcottah," will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p. m. on Friday the 26th inst., instead of the 25th *idem* as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MISSING MONEY.—Karsondas Premji, a partner in the firm of Karsondas Purshotam, cloth merchants of Mulji Jetha Market, has reported that on Monday evening at 5-45 his cashier left a purse containing three notes of Rs. 1,000 each, and some smaller notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 4,796 on the verandah of the shop and went out, forgetting to take it with him. He returned later at 7 and discovered that the purse had disappeared.

COLLISION IN HORNBY ROAD.—A collision occurred between a tram and a shigram yesterday in Hornby-road. A shigram belonging to Mr. Ramjanally Ebrahim of Messrs. Ebrahim Currim and Sons, was coming from Napier-road towards Hornby-road. The driver wanted to take the gharry to the other side of Hornby-road and in doing so ran into a tram-car proceeding towards Bori Bunder. The impact caused the driver of the shigram to fall from his seat and the carriage capsized. It contained attender and two Parsees. One of the latter, a girl, was bruised on the face and leg, but the others escaped injury.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Batln., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	El Abanico ..... Javaloyes
Overture	Morning, Noon and Night ..... Suppe
Valse	The Pink Lady ..... Caryll
Grand Selection	Cavalleria Rusticana ..... Mascagni
Song (Cornet Solo)	Rose in the Bud ..... Dorothy Forster
Standchen ...	Op. 264 ..... Czibulka
Two-Step ...	That Mysterious Rag ..... Tau Snyder

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. M. Thomason, V. D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Batln. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 5 45 p. m. to-day:—

March	King of the Seas ... Gurtner
Overture	Rienzi ..... Wagner
Valse	Parisienne ..... Ganne
Selection	Robert le Diable ... Meyerbeer
Cornet Solo ...	Berceuse de Jocelyn ..... Goddard
Minuet (from) ...	Samson ..... Handel
Dance Suite ..	..... Sarakowski
Bolero	Leggiere Invisible ... Arditi

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 6th Dec. 1913.	Total from 1st April to 5th Dec. 1913.	For week ending 6th Dec. 1912.	Total from 1st April to 6th Dec. 1912.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	30	871	34	856
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	31	834	26	842
Vessels transported	35	832	27	603
Vessels attended to	...	64	...	69
Vessels warped...	2	11	...	45

HOUSES FOR POOR PEOPLE.

SHOULD TENEMENTS BE "FARMED?"

AN IMPROVEMENT TRUST DISCUSSION.

A meeting of the Improvement Trust was held yesterday evening with the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, the Chairman, presiding.

The report of the Improvement Committee approving the Trust Engineer's plan and estimates for the construction of chawls under the Poor Accommodation Scheme was adopted.

In placing the report before the meeting, the Chairman observed that two other mills, the Currimbhoy and the Fazulbhoy had applied for the construction of chawls under the scheme.

Consideration was then given to the report of the Improvement Committee on certain fresh alterations proposed to be made in the Dadar-Matunga Street scheme. The report was adopted.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved the following motion:—

"That the Chairman be requested to report whether it is a fact that buildings acquired by the Board in connection with schemes are farmed out to contractors for the collection of rents, and if so, to submit a list of such buildings showing the amount of monthly rent on the basis of which compensation was awarded and the sum for which each contract is given."

In moving the resolution Sir Ibrahim said the Trust had decided not to farm out buildings acquired by them for demolition, but subsequently the buildings were farmed out to contractors. It had also been decided that the rents demanded from the tenants should not exceed the amount of rent on which compensation was calculated. It was said that in certain cases the amounts collected by the contractors were in excess of the rent fixed by the Board, when the properties were acquired and in certain cases tenants had been ejected from premises.

The motion was adopted.

The next matter considered was the Chairman's note regarding the acquisition of the site of the Lakhmidas Khimji Market, which was recently destroyed by fire. The Chairman said the cost of widening the road to 129 ft. was estimated to come to Rs. 2,50,000.

The Board considered the cost heavy, and was not prepared to accept the scheme unless it was reduced to Rs. 1,50,000.

CONVERTS TO ISLAM.

QUAINT CEREMONY IN LONDON MOSQUE.

A quaint and interesting ceremony, writes a London correspondent, was witnessed at Caxton Hall, Westminster, when about forty Mussulmans met for the Jooma-Nimaz, or weekly prayer. The worshippers included two Englishmen, one of whom, Lord Headley, delivered an address. Other nationalities represented were India, Persia, Egypt, and Turkey. The Khwaja Kamal-ud-Din led the service. He is a barrister who has left a lucrative practice in Lahore to minister to the spiritual needs of Moslems in this country. He is attached to the mosque at Woking.

The worshippers removed their boots but kept their heads covered. Those who did not wear the customary red fez improvised turbans out of handkerchiefs. There were no chairs, but while praying mats were spread upon the floors. Upon these the congregation stood, knelt, or prostrated themselves at their devotions.

The Khwaja read a portion from the Koran, and translated it into English. This was followed by a sermon, in the course of which he said that the word "Islam" meant "resignation to the will of God," and surely that included civilisation, evolution, and everything that was worth striving for in life. He announced three new conversions, those of Viscount de Pudre, a Belgian nobleman at Antwerp; Mr. Stanley Marquis, an English gentleman, and Miss Lily Ransom, an English lady. Two other English ladies had also been initiated. He was glad to announce to them that their brother Lord Headley had adopted the Moslem name, and would be known to them in future as Saifurrahman Shaikh Rahmatullah Farooq.

Lord Headley rose to address the congregation, which was seated on the floors. He was greeted with loud cheers which were suppressed immediately by Moulvie Zafar Ali Khan, who appealed to the worshippers to preserve a reverential attitude. Lord Headley expressed his great pleasure at meeting his brothers in prayer. He had great hopes of the spread of the simple, purified, and dignified religion of Islam in this country. He had in his pocket several letters from friends who, he had not the slightest doubt, would soon come over to the faith. They must not hurry those matters, however, but must remember the difficulties their English brethren had to contend with, especially as regards their families. He had experienced those difficulties in his own person. He had been brought up as a Protestant, but had spent many years of his life in a Roman Catholic country. He had been astonished at the bigotry, the idolatry, and the intolerance he had seen, and he could not understand how intelligent men could believe in such superstitions, although he was not surprised at women. Men, who were intended by God to be the Lords of creation, ought to use their intelligence. He thought Protestantism was a little better than Roman Catholicism, but Islam was the great rational religion.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C. I. E., V. D., Commanding.

Bombay, December 24th 1913

1415. Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will be held on Monday the 5th January 1914 at 7 p.m. at Head-Quarters, Council Road.

1416. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held at Santa Cruz, from 31st January to 7th February, 1914.

1417. R II Books.—All Company Parade R II Books to be returned to Head-Quarters immediately.

1418. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to "G" Company Recruits on Saturday afternoon the 3rd January for Table A. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 1-35 p.m. and 2-50 p.m.

(Sd.) R. E. A. ELLIOTT, Lieut.
Offr. Adjutant, B.V.R.

NOTICE.

A Boxing Tournament will take place on the Coopernge on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of January 1914. A Cup will be given for the Volunteer Championship of Bombay. Entries close on 1st of January 1914, programme can be seen at Head-Quarters.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

CHURCH SERVICES FOR TO-MORROW.

POLICE CLUB TREAT.

Christmas Day, 25th December, 1913.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-15 a. m. Holy Communion—Plain: 7 a.m. Holy Communion—Plain; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion—Choral—Harwood in A flat; Hymns 59, 60 (323, 62, 559), 595, Carol; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Carols; Canticles—Tours in F; Hymns 59-60; Collections for Poor Fund.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

Chaplain: Rev. J. Aikman Wilson. 6-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8 30 a. m. Holy Communion (Choral) with Sermon; 11-30 a.m. Matins; 5-30 p.m. Evensong with Carols.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

7 a.m. Holy Communion (plain); 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-30 p.m. Children's Service. Preacher—Rev. H. Martindale.

THE AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m. Holy Communion; 8 a.m. Holy Communion, Choral; 10 a.m. Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Children's Service.

S. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDRA HILL.

At 11 a.m. Shortened Mattins, Sermon and Holy Communion. Rev. H Martindale, Chaplain, will officiate and preach.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8-0 a. m. Holy Communion. 11-0 a. m. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for the "League of Mercy."

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street, Fort. Divine Service at 11 a. m., Rev. W. Thomson, M.A.; Collection for the Poor. Paraphrase 37 (Winchester); Hymns 28, 30, 533.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH

(opposite the Post Office, Middle Colaba.)—Christmas Service at 9 a.m (S. T.). Preacher—Rev. H. E. Barrell. "The Holy City" will be rendered by Mr. C. W. Hopkinson.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB.

The annual Christmas tree of the Bombay City Police Club was held yesterday afternoon on the Esplanade Police Court ground. The function was largely attended by Police officers, their wives and children. Sports were held and the little ones contested the events keenly.

Mrs. Griffiths gave away the prizes to the successful competitors.

Amongst the attractions for the children were panoramic views of Capt. Scott's dash for the South Pole and a Palace of Ten Thousand Lights.

A FIRE ALARM.

About 8-30 last night some excitement prevailed amongst people passing the corner of Churchgate-street at Hornby-road, where a fire engine, fire escapes, ladders, and members of the Salvage Corps were in evidence.

No smoke or blaze was visible and Mr. Williams, foreman of the Fort Fire Brigade Station, leaving his engine near the No. 23 fire alarm apparatus whence the alarm was given, began inquiring as to where the supposed fire was raging. It was at last discovered that a kerosine oil lamp in the office of Messrs. Gaddum and Co. was upset, and on a hamal shouting "Fire fire," some one in the street broke the glass and turned the handle and the Fire Brigade came up.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the coming week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	December	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.....	24	m 7	57	26	1
		9	31 a	28	0
Thurs ...	25	m 8	58	26	1
		10	22 a	28	10
Fri	26	m 9	53	28	2
		11	9 a	29	5
Sat	27	m 10	42	26	3
		11	51 a	29	9
Sun	28	m 11	27	26	4

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	December	h.	m.	ft.	in
Wed.....	24	m 2	19	20	11
		2	27 a	15	10
Thurs ...	25	m 3	20	20	7
		3	14 a	15	4
Fri	26	m 4	21	20	2
		4	0 a	15	0
Sat	27	m 5	9	19	9
		4	44 a	14	11
Sun	28	m 5	53	19	4
		5	26 a	15	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
24 (Wednesday)	do 7h. 8m.	do 6h. 8m.
25 (Thursday)	do 7h. 9m.	do 6h. 9m.
26 (Friday)	do 7h. 9m.	do 6h. 9m.
27 (Saturday)	do 7h. 10m.	do 6h. 10m.
28 (Sunday)	do 7h. 10m.	do 6h. 11m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, Dec. 27th, 8h. 28-7m. p.m; First Quarter, Jan. 4th, 6h. 29-1m. a.m; Perigee, 15th, 11-7h. a.m; Last Quarter, 19th, 5h. 59-8m. a.m.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,

M. D. & S. R. U. of P.

(lately arrived from Europe).

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS TIME 9 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,

MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

THE MOST MISCHIEVOUS POISON KNOWN TO SCIENCE IS URIC ACID.

No man, woman, or child is safe from its attack.

It is not a poison that enters the system from *without*. It is formed *within* the system, and carries on its mischievous work quietly and generally unsuspected, except for a feeling of heaviness, drowsiness, and irritability of the patient.

Hand Distorted by Uric Acid Deposits. (From a photo.)

In health, this dangerous poison is filtered from the blood and removed from the system by the kidneys. But when they are weak or diseased, the poison gradually accumulates, and sets up disease in all parts of the body.

It may deposit in the muscles or joints, causing rheumatism, backache, lumbago, or sciatica. It irritates and inflames the urinary system; it interferes with the action of the bladder, causing stoppage, pain, frequent, or scanty passing of the patient repeatedly day and night.

In other cases it crystallises into sediment, gravel, or stone.

GRAVEL-STONES Removed by Doan's Pills. (Actual Size—from a Photo.)

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills check the accumulation of uric acid by maintaining a vigorous action of the kidneys and bladder, and promoting a free flow from the kidneys, so that the acid is flushed out of the system and the uriuary organs left clean and sound. An important feature of the treatment is to drink copiously of ordinary water.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle. 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

Maddening Headaches.

Dull, grinding aches in the forehead, over the eyes or at the base of the brain; sharp, shooting pains through the temples and sides of the face; throbbing, maddening pains in the head—Pains that set every nerve quivering in agony. All kinds of headaches and neuralgia—all sorts of external aches and pains are instantly relieved and quickly cured by LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM, just rub it in. Apply it where the pain is, let it penetrate, and the pain is gone.

Keep a bottle in the house, for it is the surest and most speedy relief for sprains, bruises, swelling, strained neck, aching back, aching feet—common as well as uncommon aches—and pains that make life a burden.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE
ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, Ltd.

New Business £3,500,000 per annum.

NO SHAREHOLDERS. PURELY MUTUAL

PREMIUM RATES.—Ten per cent. below average of English and Foreign Offices The 20 payment Life Policy issued by this Association is cheaper than the 25 payment Policy issued by the majority of Life Offices

THUS SAVING FIVE YEARS' PREMIUMS.

Gentlemen able to introduce business should apply to BOMBAY BRANCH.—Sassoon House Elphinstone Circle.

Resident Secretary.—C. STANLEY PRICE.

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Dec. 22. BOMBAY, Dec. 23.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pkg.	Minus.
£1-2 per cent. Consols	71 7-16	3-13	
do. do. Bonds	85		1-4
£1-2 do. Sterling Loan	85	1-4	
do. do. Gov. Securities	83 7-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	23 13-16		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence	23 13-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York	57 7-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25.32		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin	20.43	1-2	unchgd
do. do. New York	4.85	1-2	unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight	4 12-14		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 2-3		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 7-8		2-8
Interest day-to-day Loans	4 1-4		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	4 1-2		unchgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 7-81 unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Quiet.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL.—

Spot	Quiet. Easier.
Futures	Steady.
Manchester	Steady with a moderate demand.
Total Sales ...	7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500
Imports ...	32,000
Mid-Americans ...	6·92—16
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	9·85—10

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6 59 —15	6·62 —14	6·64 —14
Mar.-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June**
6 66 —14	6 65 —14	6 65 —14
June-July	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept-Oct**
6·62 —14	6·59 —15	6·49 —13	6·30 —14

NEW YORK.— Sales.

New York 11 a.m., Mar. 12·17 May 12·15.
New York official noon sail March 12·15 May 12·11.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar. 12·47 May 12·52.
Days' Receipts at U.S. Ports. ... 51,000
Receipts at U. S. last year... 50,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 24,000
Exports to Continent ... 26,000
Spot Cotton ...12·50—10
Futures—Month of March 12·07—20
Futures—Month of May 11·99—20

Declined owing to longs unloading and to Southern selling of futures in the local market

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot cotton	...12·5-8—3-8
Futures month of March	..12·23—18
Futures month of May	.. 12·40 —16
Tone of Spot Cotton	...Quiet

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G. ...	d 5 3-16
F. G. Bengal M. G. ...	d 5 5-16
Fine Bengal M. G. ...	d 5 7-16
Good Bhownagger ...	d 5 13-16
F. G. Bhownagger ...	d 5 15-16
Fine Bhownagger ...	d 6 1-16
Fine G. Bhownagger ...	d 6 1-16
Good Oomras M. G. ...	d 5 7-8
F. G. Oomras. G. ...	d 6
Fine Oomras M. G. ...	d 6 1-8
Good . G. Oomras ...	d 5 7-8
Fine . G. Oomras ...	d 6 1-8
Good Broach	d 6 5-16
F. G. Broach	d 6 15-32
Fine Broach	d 6 5-8
Good Khandeish	d 5 3-4
F. G. Khandeish	d 5 7-8

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	...Nominal.
Wheat White Karachi	...37 unchgd.
Do. Months	...Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports	—London—Value.
Wheat Red Karachi	...Nominal.
Do. Months	... .
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Tone—Quiet.	
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom	1,590,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe	... 7-8
Barletta Russo	...33 1-4 Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Dull.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian } Victorian }	... .
	...35 1-2 unchgd. Jan.-Feb. Sellers.
New South Wales	... .

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	.. 54 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months—	...Mar.-Apl.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—	...Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	...54 1-2unchgd
Do. Months	March-April. May
Do. Name of Ports	Antwerp. Sellers
Brown Cawnpore	...48 unchgd.
Do. Months—	—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Port—Hamburg. Sellers	
Tone—Firm.	

LINSEED.—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...49½ unchgd
Do. Months—	...March-May.
Do. Name of Ports	Dunkirk. Nearest Value.
Tone—Firm.	
Linseed Calcutta	...47 1 1-2 4 7 1-2
Do. Months	...Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—	—Done. Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	44 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months—	...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull. Done. Firmer	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	... £6-11-0 0-1-0 Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Done.—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE.—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	...9 1-2 unchgd

RUBBER.—

Para Rubber	..3 0 3-4+1-4 d. Dec.-Jan.—Value—Steady

METALS.—

Standard Copper G M B	...£64 1-3
Copper Beziers	...£80 1-2
Yellow Metal	...6 7-8d.

FREIGHTS.—

Grain—Cardiff to Bombay—11 6—Value.

ARRIVALS.—

"Hindoo".

SUGAR.—

Gorma granulated sugar	
C & F India Double bags	..12 3 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments	...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Little doing.	
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India	...11 7 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments	Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet—Neglected.	
German Centrifugal 88 p.c.	...9 1 +1 1-2d.
Months of Shipments	...Dec.—Sellers.
	9 4 1-2 + 1-4d—May—Sellers
Tone—Opened steady—Closed dull.	
E A E & Similar Crystals C & F India	...13 1 1-2 unched
Months of Shipments	...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady but very quiet.	
Mauritius Crystal C and F Calcutta	...10 10 1-2 unchgd
C and F Bombay	Jan ...10 9 unchgd
Month of Shipment—Value—Quiet.	
Java Sugar—very quiet—Unchanged	

SUGAR CROP.

The amended Factories Estimate of the Beet root Sugar Crop is 8,120 000 tons

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING. Dec. 23rd 1913.

EXPORT OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 20th & 21st Dec. 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	88	73,068
B. B. and C. I. Ry	144	152,886

FINANCIAL

MONEY:—

Bank of Bar rate since 13th Nov.		7 p.c.
Bank of Bengal	31st Oct.	5 "
Bank of Madras	1st Oct.	6 "

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s4. 3-32d. on demand and 1s. 4 3-8d. or 3 months' sight credits. There has been little business doing.

The Banks are now closed for the Christmas Holidays and will reopen on Saturday

We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s 4 1-16 3/4
Demand draft Mail	... 1s 4 3-32 1/2
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 3-8d.
Do. Forward	1-4 5-16 Mar
Do. Francs Ready	.72
Do. Marks "	...130 3-4
Hongkong 30 day's sight	...1/41
Shanghai "	...1/41 1-4
Japan "	...147 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 95 9-16 for cash and 95 1-2 for the settlement and has remained almost unchanged during the day with a moderate business doing.

We quote—

Cash	...Rs. 95 9 0
1st Settlement	...Rs. 95 8 0

BULLION:—

Bar Silver in London was unchanged at 26 13 16 for ready and forward. The local market opened at 68 ex duty for the first settlement and declined 3-16 early in the day closing quiet but steady at the decline.

We quote—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 24 0 6
American Gold	...	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns Gold	...	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	...	" 67 14 0
1st Settlement	...	" 67 13 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 67 7 0
Silver (dom. duty)		
Ready	...	" 77 4 0
1st Settlement	...	" 77 3 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 76 12 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The following are the latest cables to hand:—

WEBB AND CO:—Liverpool:—Market broader and steady at the decline—Very little hedge selling. English and Continental spinners buying cotton freely. Good buying of new crop. Market would have done better but for American straddle selling. Expect bullish conditions will have more effect after the holidays.

GRUNING AND CO:—"Crop indicated by Census Bureau report is 14 500,000 bales. Bulls realizing to stop loss."

The decline in the home markets continues and New York closed 20 points lower while New Orleans was 18 points down. The local market opened weak with good Broach quoted Rs. 284. Business was done in the morning at Rs. 282. During the afternoon the market firmed up on advices of better markets upcountry and a generally better feeling locally. At the close rates are firm as under.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...	29½	Mar.
Good do do	...	28 3/4	"
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	—	... 277	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	278	"
" " Yeotmal	...	265	"
" " Dhamangaon P.		259	"
" " Khamgaon Akola		247	"
" " Amraoti	...	260-1	"
" " Khandeish	...	222	"
F. G. " Khandeish	...	211	"
Fine " Muthia	...	225-1	"
" " Bengal	...	211	Dec.
" " do	...	211-12	Jan.
F. G. Bengal	...	208-3	"
Opening Tone	...	Barely steady	
Estimated Sales	...	8,000	
Total Imports	...	61,000	

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6 54 —05	6 57 —05	6 59 —05
March-April	**April-May**	**May-June**
6 61 —05	6 60 —05	6 60 —05
June-July	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
6 57 —05	6 56 —03	6 47 —02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is firm but steady. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs 7 15 0 B. T.
December	...	" 8 2 0 B. T.
Apl-May	...	" 9 3 0 ...

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote:—

Brown Delhi May		Rs. 9 1 0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore		" 7 12 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore		" 9 3 0 0 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.	We quote :—
Bold White 85p.c. Rs.	8 8 0
Black Kutki	...Rs 8 0 0
Y. dingenghat	...Rs 61 8 0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 10 12 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 34 0 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 24 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

New Crop Bold Rs.	48 0 0
" Small Rs.	47 0 0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 8 0 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—

The market is Quiet. We quote:—

White Peshawar pcs ready	Rs. 5 6 0 R.T.
White Delhi do 1914	5 12 6 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,582 1-2
Bank of India	...	63
Eastern Bank	...	73

MILLS.

David	...	442 1-2
Kohinoor	...	715
New Great Eastern	...	212 1-2
Standard	...	1,140
Sun Mills	...	25

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay S. S. & T. C. Ord	...	205
Bombay S. S. & P. C. Pre	...	171
Bombay S N Ord	..	222 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	—	1,380
Shivrajpur M Syndicate	...	21
Treasurer and Co	...	490

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	595

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	...	19,303 bales.
Wheat	...	3,066 cwts
Linseed	...	8,194 "
Rapeseed	...	880 "
Gingellyseed	...	25,747 "
Poppyseed	...	77 "
Groundnuts	...	21,053 "
Castorseed	...	6,748 "
Rice	...	1,642 "
Myrabolams	...	788 "
Cottonseed	...	38,940 "
Mowraseed	...	334 "
Grain	...	3,667 "
Jowar	...	3,523 "
Maize	...	nil "
Barley	...	1,379 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U S Ports ...	60,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	24,000
Exports to Continent ...	26,000
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12 50—0
Future Mar...	12·00—20
" May...	11·91—20
Spot closing tone —	Quiet
Futures closing tone ...	do

General Tone of Market Opened.—Lower and declined on longs unloading and foreign selling.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	12 5-8 —3-8
Future Mar...	1 ·29 —28
" May ..	12·40 —29
Futures closing tone	.....

Delayed in Transit.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ...	Quiet and closed quiet
Do. closed for future ...	Quiet
Do. for East Indian ...	do.
Total Day's sales ...	7,000 bales
Sales on spec. and export ...	500 "
Sales of Surats ...	.....
Total Day's imports	32,000
Cocanada Fair Red G.I.F. London ...	5 5-8
Cocanada Ginned " " ...	...
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	9 3-8
Good Bhownuggar	... 6 1-8d.
Good Bengal	... 5 1-2
F. G. Bengal	... 5 5-8
Fine Bengal	... 5 3-4
Good Madras Western London	5 3-4
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F. ...	... 6 1-4
Geo Mayavi Yarns	11
40's Mule Twist (Bannermill-).	11 1-8
Weft 54 American ...	... 12 3-8
Weft 80 Egyptian ...	... 18 3-8
Weft 32's do ...	... 18
Twist 36 do ...	... 10 5 8
Twist 42 do ...	... 11 5-8
Twist American 60	... 16 1-4
Twist Egyptian 60	... 17 1-4
Twist Egyptian 80	... 21 1-4
Tone Fine Yarns	... Steady
Tone of Coarse Yarns	... do
General Tone of Yarns Market	do
Mid-American at Liverpool	— 6·92—16

Cotton Delay Mid Upland G.O.C. Liverpool. minus

Dec.-Jan.	...	... 6·59—15
Jan.-Feb.	...	... 6·62 —14
Feb.-Mar.	...	... 6 64—14
Mar.-Apl.	...	... 6·66 14
Apl.-May	...	... 6·65—14
May-June	...	... 6·65—14
June-July	...	... 6·62 -14
July-Aug.	...	... 6 59—13
Aug.-Sept.	...	... 6·49—13

Manchester, Dec. 22.

Manchester Piece Goods Market:— Quiet and easier in sympathy with cotton.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Dec.-Jan.— Ldn 47	Sellers "
Do. Bombay ex-ship (per 416lbs) ... ..Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp ...	?
Do. La Plata ...Dec.-Jan.—Hamburg ...	44 3 "
Do. Tone of Market at close...	Steady
Do. Tendency of the Market—	do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Dec.—	£25 0-0
do ... Feb.-Mar—	£25-0-0
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...	... ...
Do. River Plate exports ...	...
Poppyseed Canal ...Dec.-Jan. —Dunkirk ...	Sellers 62 9 "
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp	48 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Dec.-Jan—Antwerp ...	53 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Dec.-Jan—Antwerp ...	54
Do. Ferozepore usual bold	.....
Do. Jambo Red—	.....
Do. Tone of Market at close.—	Quiet
Cotton Seed. Bombay parcels. Dec.-Jan—Hull ..	£5 12 6
Cotton Tone of Market at Close —	Quiet

LONDON, Dec. 22.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi Dec.-Jan—London—	37
Wheat. F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.)... Dec.-Jan London—	Nominal
Wheat, Club No. 2 ... Dec.-Jan London—	do
Wheat. Choice white Delhi... Nov.-Dec—London—	do
Do. Tone of market at close.	..
Do. South Australian Jan-Feb	36
Do. Rosario Santa Fe 62 lbs Jan.-Feb.	Nominal
Do. do Tone of Market at close	.....
Do. Red Graded American per cental— March ...	7 2

LONDON, Dec. 22.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (verage 17) C. I. F., Calcutta ... Dec....	Value 11 "
Java Sugar. 16-18. (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Jan.-Mch.	11 3 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I.F. Calcutta... ...	.....
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... Dec....	..... 11 1 1-2 "
Java Sugar. 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay and K'chi Jan.-Mar	11 4 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Dec.	12 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...Jan.-Mar.	12 3 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi. Dec....	12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T M O. (or Similar Bombay or K'chi Jan.-Mar	12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi...	.....
Closing Tone of Market— Special Feature	Quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G. M. B.	...	63	17	6
Copper Best English Selected	...	67	5	0
Copper Braziers	...	73	10	0
Copper Tone of Market	...	Quiet		
Hard Spelter	...	18	0	0
Tin Block F. O. B. Liverpool	...	172	10	0
Yellow Metal	...	6	13-16	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C.G.O.B. 1 p.c. F.O.B. L'pool		11	5	0
Basic Steel Bars, C. I. F. Calcutta	...	5	7	6
Basic Steel Rods C. I. F. Calcutta	...	5	17	6
Basic Steel Hoops C. I. F. Calcutta	...	6	6	3
German Steel Sheets, F. O. B. Antwerp	...	6	0	0
German Steel Plates F. O. B. Antwerp	...	5	2	6
Belgium Iron Bar No. 2	...	4	12	6
Tin Plates I C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets in box c. i. f. Liverpool	...	0	14	6
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland	...	2	8	0
Pig Iron, No. 3 Clarence F. O. B. Middlesboro	...	2	12	0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	...	3	10	0
Lead Pig English	...	18	5	0
Tone of Steel Market	...	Steady.		
Silver, Spot	...	26 13-16		
" 2 months hence	...	26 13-16		
" Tone of Market	...	Quiet and unchanged		
" Special Feature	...	do		

LONDON, Dec. 22.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot "	... 26 13-16
Silver 2 months ...	... 26 3-16
" Closing Tone of market—	Quiet
" Tendency, etc., of the Market ...	...Unchanged
Rentes 3 per cent ...	... £ 85 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ...	£ 71 7-16
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p. cent... Sterling loan ...	£ 85
Govt Securities, 3 per cent ...	£ 74
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent ..	£ 63 7-8
Bar Gold per oz Sh ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance market—	.....
Closing Tone of Finance market—	.....
Bank of England Rate of Discount ...	... 5 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	.. 1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs	... 25· 2
Berlin cheques on London mks	20·48 1-2
New York (Demand Bills) Dols	4·85 1-4
Interest day to day loans	... 4 1-4
Interest 7 days market loans.	4 1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	... 4 13-16
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight ...	... 4 7-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	... 5 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	... 5 1 4

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated sales :	... 8,000 bales
Tone of Market	...Quiet.

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Dec-Jan..	6·59	6·55
Jan.-Feb. ..	6·62	6· 8
Feb. Mar....	6·64	6·60
Mar. Apl	6 66	6·62
April-May...	6·65	6·61
May.-June..	6 65	6·61
June-July...	6·62	6·57
July-Aug ..	6·59	6·55
Aug-Sept ..	6·49	6·45

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

AMERICAN COTTON.

The Liverpool friends of Messrs. Tata and Co. write:—

During the earlier part of the week the tone of the market was steady, with moderate fluctuations, but yesterday a smart advance carried nearly all this season's deliveries over 7d. again.

The market may be said at present to be quite free from extraneous influences, and to be governed solely by considerations of supply and demand.

The predominating idea is that the supply will be insufficient. It is true that great divergence of opinion exists regarding the final outturn of the crop. The crop ideas of 158 members of the Liverpool Cotton Association were collected last week, the highest proving to be 15,333,000 bales, and the lowest 13,500,000, a difference of nearly two millions. The average was 14,287,000.

The New Orleans "Times Democrat," according to a cable received from our special correspondent yesterday, estimates the crop at 13,650,000, exclusive of linters and repacks.

The estimate of the "New York Commercial" is 14,135,000 bales, including linters.

Our New York friends cable that the Bureau Report is expected to be 13,500,000. (The Bureau estimate, of course, is in standard bales of 500 lbs. and does not include linters). One of our cables says:—

"Think reduced crop estimates will soon be current, causing an advance. On the expectation of a bulish Bureau Report and in consequence of short interest being still considerable, it is very probable market will advance for some time to come."

It must be admitted that the ginning figures have so far not supported the lower estimates, and our Galveston friends cable that they expect the ginning to be large again for the present period, in view of the prevailing favourable weather. In this connection, however, a friend writes:

"Last year and other years cotton was picked dry, and could remain unginned almost indefinitely, without serious damage. This season cotton has been picked frequently wet, and in some cases immature, to escape the early frost. These conditions have necessitated the promptest ginning to avoid heating, which means ruin of seed and damage to fibre."

On the basis of all reports received from our friends throughout the season, we are led to think the crop will be in the neighbourhood of 14 millions, perhaps 150,000 bales more or less.

With regard to consumption, there is rather less divergency of opinion. We consider ourselves to be on the conservative side when we place the probable figure at 14 1-4 millions. Some estimators expect consumption to be little below last season's, if not more—one estimate of 15,100,000 was issued by a New Orlean's firm during the week.

We frequently receive letters from our friends, asking how we can expect a large consumption, with so many signs of trade reaction round us. Our reply is that demand for cotton goods is increasing more rapidly than production of raw material, so that, when trade reaction comes, it is not so severe as it might be if the tendency were for production to exceed demand.

Lancashire is at present complaining of poor margins, but spinners decided last week, nevertheless, to make no recommendation of short time at the next meeting of the Spinners' Federation.

We hear of drastic measures of short time in Germany, Austria and Italy, but these countries cannot be suffering so heavily as a year ago when war had stopped their chief outlets. Reports from the Balkan countries shew that they have entered upon an era of reconstruction; and an expansion of trade should be expected. Our Mr. Ed. V. Hemelryk, who is returning from a trip through Europe, finds, on passing through the industrial districts of France, that trade there is quite good.

There is certainly no interruption in the absorption of cotton, for 167,000 bales were forwarded to the Continent last week, against 140,000 in the same week last year. Moreover, the Continent has also taken so far 203,000 bales of Indian cotton, against only 56,000 last year.

American spinners have taken this week 225,000 bales, against 197,000. A New York friend discussing the position over there writes:—

"The explanation of the indicated heavy consumption may lie in the fact that the tariff reduction hit most the fine spinning industry, but hardly affected the production of medium and coarse counts and cloths. The consequence is that many mills that used to spin rather fine yarns have gone over to coarser counts. Another feature is the extreme wastiness of the crop. It takes more cotton to produce the same quantity of yarn."

Altogether 4,290,000 bales have so far been absorbed by the world's spinners, against 3,928,000 last year, and 4,071,000 in the 16 million crop year.

The scarcity of good grades means the continuance of a high basis for the better qualities, while the preponderance of low grades, on the other hand, will hardly cause any depression, in view of the prospective greater production of the coarser counts, for which the low grades are used.

We therefore continue to advise the purchase of supplies under 7d., for we think prices must reach a higher level before they re-use consumption so as to bring it within the limits of supply.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

The same tendency of price has prevailed in the Egyptian market

Cable advices from Alexandria state that the Minister of Agriculture maintains his estimate of 7,554,000, and there is a slight increase in the movement this week, as compared with last year.

Our friends report considerable apathy on the part of spinners in England and America, and it is an interesting feature of the exports so far that only the Continent—in spite of its reported bad trade—has increased its takings over last year:—

	1913-14	1912-13
Great Britain...	16 ·000	178 200 bals.
Continent ...	119,400	94,200 "
United States ...	10,500	24,300 "

America may remain behind, in view of her probable decrease in fine spinning, and also of the larger quantity of Sea Island ginned this season. Great Britain, however, will have to buy largely, for in Lancashire there is nothing to hinder a large consumption. The "Oldham Chronicle," referring to the mill share market, said in Saturday's issue:—

"The great staying influence upon prices is the demand for shares in mills spinning Egyptian cotton, and a further rise in prices has again to be reported."

This testifies to the profitable state of trade. Moreover, a large Bolton spinner, with whom we discussed the situation yesterday, expressed the view that trade in this section may be expected to improve further, rather than decline.

We think, therefore, that we have good ground for our favourable opinion of the market.

HONGKONG COTTON REPORT.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall write from Hongkong on Dec. 5:—

We regret that we have again to give the same monotonous report, a dull market and no business worth mentioning, with which our readers have become painfully familiar in recent reports.

"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and even the stoical Chinese dealers, who, with that admirable calmness of the Chinese race, are probably the most cool-headed traders in the world are getting impatient at the continued absence of business.

The chief causes of the present adverse conditions appear to be the Canton government notes, which are quoted at less than half of their face value, and the high rate of discount of the subsidiary coin.

Total sales amount to about 1,100 bales for the fortnight.

Unsold Stocks 40,000 bales.

Sold but un-delivered in the Godown and to arrive 43,000 bales.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	258
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	284
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	1570
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	54
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	164
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1440
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 "	90
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	44
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	...	...	...	...
Panjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	170
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		8½	3
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£59
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	72
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 "	£22
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 4	£30
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	610

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	½ p. c.	150
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 "	15
Bamanka	10	10	...	3
Back Bay Bath ...	60	50	6 p. c.	35
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p. c.	92
Baroda Tram. Co....	100	100	4 p. c.	53
Bombay Burma T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	755
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld.	£10	£10	5	194
Do. do P	£10	£10	6 p. c.	170
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	4 p. c.	18
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	400
Bombay S. N. Co...	250	250	7-8	2·7
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	2·24
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	3	25
Delhi Flour	200	200	5	100
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	40 p c	525
John Roberts and Co....	100	100	5 p. c.	140
Joste Fatu Supply Co.....	10	100	10 p.c.	50
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ "	175
Karachi Landing.	200	75	12 "	90
Marcus and Co	100	100	8	95
Marsland Price and Co	100	100	6 p. c.	105
Do. do P.	100	100	7 p. c.	69
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	500
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	...
Phillip and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	24
Port Canning

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

HORSES LEFT IN TO-DAY'S GREAT RACE.

MAYFOWL STILL FAVOURITE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Dec 23.

The following eight horses are left in for the Viceroy's Cup to-morrow :—

Mayfowl.
Jemima.
Hilarity.
Milliner.
Valerious.
Jacamar.
Saxonite and
Metamac.

Mayfowl is still the favourite, but Jemima has run him very close, his galloping being second only to that of Valerious.

Betting on the race was given yesterday as follows :—

Mayfowl 2's.
Jemima 5's.
Hilarity 6's.
Valerius 8's.
Jacomar 10's.
Milliner and Metamac 12's.
Saxonite 20's.

Kempion is running in the Calcutta Plate, and the International Plate. Refresher is expected to start, but not Arkangelo. Annual Picnic nor Solution.

POLO CHAMPIONSHIP.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

In the Polo Championship this afternoon, the 39th Central India Horse beat the 2nd Lancers by 12 goals to 2. The game was discontinued in the 6th chukker when a Lancer's pony injured its leg.

In the next game, the Viceroy's Staff beat the 8th Hussars by 15 goals to 2.

The Viceroy arrived on the ground during the game.

BOMBAY RACING.

CLASSIFICATION OF ENGLISH AND WALER HORSES.

The following English and Australian horses have been classified as under :—

Class 1.—Beckmesser, Bombastic, Chobham, Coat-of-Arms, Dalmatia, Gunboat, Hilarity, Hoppner, Keerit, Kempion, Kurnell, Last Call, Lord Carlyon, Lumination, Madrina, Mayfowl, Monaleen II., Paul Pry, Polish, Punt, Shining Way, Use, Valerius, and Watch Tower.

Classes II and III.—Adelaide II, Airman, Bachelor's Knot, Bally Sand, Bambino, Beroll, Boomey, Borambil, Borgie, Canberra, Deveoeux, Double Chin, Duke of Lanesster, Eagle Bird, First Venture, Flying Fish, Glengarry, Hamara, Impecunious, Lady Douglas, Lady R, Lancelar, Lithosian, Lord Reay, Lord Robert, Macann, Martha, Meddling, Mil, Molly S. Monsoon, Modialloc, Mr. Pedler, North, Pantomime II, Parkhill, Portrush, Prima Donna, Pretty Good Sort, Rosslea, St. Gilgen, St. Alban, Seigneurie, Silver Memory, Silver Bolt, Smirk, Solution, Starborn, Sugar Loaf, Tartania, Twa Brigs, Uncle Fred, Vancouver, Vic's Pride, Wee Bubbles, Wild Bird, and Yvette.

The above classes are subject to revision from time to time at the discretion of the Handicapper i.e., a horse is at any time liable to be transferred from one class to another.

Any horse not included in the above lists will be classified on application being made in writing to the Secretary, at the Turf Club Office, Byculla, Bombay.

LORD CHARLES HOPE.

A MUCH IMPROVED YOUNG GOLFER.

In all probability, there has been no more improved golfer during the past year, writes Mr. J. Bruce-Kerr in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, than Lord Charles Hope. A son of the first Marquis of Linlithgow, who was the first Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, and brother of the present holder of the title, Lord Charles is only twenty-one years of age, so that he has many years in which to make a big golfing name for himself.

At the age of fifteen Lord Charles was quite a prominent player on the North Berwick Links, and Old Ben Sayers, who was his tutor, predicted a great future for him. At that time Lord Charles was capable of playing down to scratch, but now he is on the plus mark at many of the London and South of England clubs.

His elder brother, the present Marquis of Linlithgow, is also a plus player at Rhyl and St. George's Sandwich. Both brothers competed in the last amateur championship at St. Andrews, Lord Charles being beaten in the second round on the seventeenth green by the Hon. Michael Scott after a very hard match.

Lord Charles won the French Open Amateur Championship at La Boulie in the summer, defeating in the final round Mr. E. A. Lassan, the British amateur champion of 1908. Lord Charles also won the Don Memorial Cup. Since then he has won the autumn scratch medal at Sunningdale, and has figured in team matches for that club against the Universities.

A tall, lithe figure—he stands over 6ft.—Lord Charles has a fine free style and drives a very long ball. He uses short clubs, has a very wide stance, and favours the overlapping grip. Lord Charles has a curious bend of the right leg in the upward swing, and also a bend of the left foot which gives the impression that he is falling away from the ball. This, however, is rectified on the downward swing, and, coming well forward, he gets a fine sweep of the club, and has a capital finish.

THE FUTURE OF THE CADDY.

WHAT SOME GOLF CLUBS ARE DOING.

The Caddies' Aid Committee, whose principal object is to suggest and encourage the formation of caddies' associations or committees in golf clubs, have issued their annual report.

Many clubs have adopted the recommendations of the committee, and the caddies are receiving the benefits derived from them. In their report the committee take the opportunity of referring to the following established schemes, details of which have not hitherto been published :—

Brighton and Hove Golf Club.—Benefit fund with view to emigration.

Chislehurst Golf Club.—Provision made for the proper supervision of caddies, for a regular wage, and for an accumulating bonus fund used to start them in life.

Royal Eastbourne Golf Club.—A caddies' aid committee. Caddies' workshop for carpentry and boot-repairing in charge of skilled joiner. Regular wage, with bonus fund. Caddies' club room.

Folkestone Golf Club.—Special classes for drill, gymnastics, and swimming; also attendance at carpentry and intelligence classes. Benevolent fund; grants to Territorials.

Highgate.—Provision made for proper food for caddies, whether actually employed or not.

Royal Norwich Golf Club.—Drill; provision of food for unemployed caddies; winter employment on course.

Worthing Golf Club.—Caddies' garden; Boy Scout troop.

Reference is also made to the thorough manner in which the Societe de la Boulie (Golf de Paris, Versailles) has recently organized its caddie system with a view to combining the principles and methods of the Scout movement with a system of training and discipline similar to that advocated by this committee in England.

The committee have from time to time been approached with suggestions that they should arrange for the periodical emigration of caddies in connection with recognised agencies helping boys to emigrate. They have, however, been obliged to point out that no organised effort of this kind can be made till a large number of golf clubs have developed the necessary machinery for selection and assistance. In the meanwhile they are glad to record that boys have recently emigrated from and under the auspices of the Brighton and Hove Golf Club and the Sundridge Park Golf Club Caddies' Association.

The committee started with a sum in hand of £10, contibuted by the Caddies' Aid Association, in addition to this, subscriptions of 5s. each were received from sixty-seven golf clubs out of 558 appealed to. These funds were insufficient to cover the expenses incurred in printing and postage, but a subsequent letter to the press enabled them to be met. There have been no other office expenses, the Agenda Club having for the time being kindly put its offices and clerical staff at the disposal of the Committee.

As the committee intend to continue their work during the coming year, they hope that former subscriptions will be continued, and would be glad to receive fresh subscriptions, whether from golf clubs or individuals.

OLYMPIC GAMES PROTEST.

DECISION OF OXFORD "BLUES."

The attitude of Oxford University towards the participation of British athletes in the Olympic Games is shown by the following statement issued by the Blues Committee from Vincent's Club, Oxford :—

"The Committee of the British Olympic Council having issued an appeal for £100,000 that Great Britain may be adequately represented in the Olympic Games of 1916. The Blues Committee duly considered that appeal at their meeting on Monday, and unanimously agreed to pass the following resolution:—

"While entirely disapproving of the Olympic Games as now conducted, the committee recognises that Great Britain is already committed to the Olympic Games of 1916, and therefore hopes that all possible support willl be given to the games of that year, on the distinct understanding that no obligation is hereby implied or incurred of their support and interest in future years after 1916."

The duke of Westminster's £100,000 Olympic Games Fund has now reached £10,746 9s. 10d.

VEGETARIAN TEAM.

An English team of vegetarian and fruitarian athletes is to be sent to the Olympic Games at Berlin. A strong committee is being formed, first, to organise and equip the team, secondly, to find out from the different countries, how many of their representatives have trained without the use of flesh food and intend so to train.

Mr. Arnold Hills, an old Oxford competitor in the Inter-University sports, has originated the undertaking, and vegetarians in any part of the kingdom are invited to apply to Mr. J. Nayler, the secretary of the committee.

FRANCE AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin, president of the International Olympic Committee, has recently been received by M. Poincare, to whom he submitted the programme of the Olympic Congress and Festival to be held in Paris next June. The programme, says the *Times*, includes a visit of delegates to the College of Athletes at Rheims, the foundation of which has given a great stimulus to the athletic revival in France and to which M. Poincare recently paid a visit.

Two American baseball teams are now on a tour of the world and will play exhibition games in London and other English cities, and their itinerary includes India. The teams are the New York Giants, champions of the National League, and the Chicago White Sox, members of the American League.

TURF ADMINISTRATION.

MR. E. HULTON REPLIES TO A CRITICISM.

"NOT MUCH AMISS TO-DAY."

The 147th annual dinner of the "Ancients Fraternitie of York Gimcracks" was held at York when Mr. E. Hulton who won the Gimcrack Stakes at the York August meeting for the third time in succession was the guest of the evening.

Mr. Hulton, responding to the toast of "The Winner of the Gimcrack Stakes," said:—"My attention has been drawn to an article in the *Manchester Guardian* of dealing with what are described as some unsatisfactory features of the fast racing season. The writer says: 'Never has there been a season when there has been so much questionable riding, such unsatisfactory starting, and such inefficient stewardship.' To remedy this state of affairs he suggests a high court of officials more business-like than the present Jockey Club stewards. What it amounts to is stipendiary stewards—a proposal that has often been debated, with the result that it has not been generally thought to have any advantage over the present system of voluntary stewards. I shall refer in a moment to the statement of questionable riding and starting, but I totally disagree in respect to inefficient stewardship. But what is meant by 'inefficient'? Does it mean incapable? If so, how can the writer be the judge when he is totally unacquainted with the evidence that may have been before the stewards? Nor does he mean neglect of duty? If so, I say that never has there been closer supervision than at present. The writer continues: 'Matters have come within the public ken this season which, taken along with the vicissitudes of the great races, have made many racing men think.' If the racing public would trouble to think when suggestions of dishonesty are made, and demand some shadow of proof there would be an end to half the slanderous talk by which the turf is discredited.

"IRRESPONSIBLE CHATTER."

"The writer seems to be describing the status of the turf to-day by the light of a charge made in a recent turf action with reference to a "trainers' ring," for he says: 'If combinations are possible between all the manipulating practitioners on the racecourse, there is no hope for the great tradition of the English turf.' But might not the writer of this article have fairly recorded the absolute failure to produce one item of evidence in support of this libel that there was a trainers' ring? Might he not have referred to the finding of the jury that the charge was false? Regarding much of this irresponsible chatter, I suppose every successful owner is subject to the irriating and ridiculous wild-cat tales about his horses. If you have a favourite beaten he has been pulled, if one but little untried wins—starting at a long price—the trainer has secretly won a large amount. Perhaps it is because I am unusually simple that I have been selected as the dupe of constant burglaries of this character by those who are good enough to acquit me of being a partner in such ill-gotten wealth. To such remarks and idle tales there is only one reply, which has always up to now been effective: Bring me proof. But never has a shadow of proof been forthcoming. Are dishonest practices so easily put into execution, especially by a stable of any prominence, with all those keen eyes watching and all those honeyed tongues only too eager to be loosed? Whence come these slanderous suggestions? Not from those actively associated with the practical part of racing, but mainly from those backers who have been disappointed by the result of a race, and who blame everything and everybody but their own judgment. When one looks fairly at the status of the turf to-day there is not much amiss. Stewards are exercising unusual vigilance over all matters within their ken, and particularly over jockeys riding in races."

The question of starting obviously required attention, proceeded Mr. Hulton. That the present method was the best he was convinced. Perhaps its weakest point was the human element, for, like poets, starters were born, not made. But the ideal starter, even if he had the attributes of angel and devil combined, would not silence all complaints. With regard to the present style of riding, Mr. Hulton remarked that lots of troubles were put down to it very unfairly. He agreed that it was possible to exaggerate even the "monkey seat," but, any way, the old style of riding was as dead as the dodo. In any case, he did not think any practical racingman would argue that the riding of to-day was deliberately foul, or that it was less honest than at any other period.

THE DEFEATS OF FAVOURITES.

Speaking of the unusual character of racing during the year, Mr. Hulton said that undoubtedly the most singular event was the disqualification of the winner of the Derby. If the stewards were satisfied that the winner had interfered with other horses in the race—not only at the finish—he entirely failed to see why they should be expected to put the Derby outside the rules of racing, or to allow jockeys to do as they liked in the Derby any more than in the most humble selling race. Some critics grumbled that the stewards exercised no jurisdiction, yet when they did there was more grumbling than ever. Touching upon the frequency of defeats of favourites in big races during the year, he remarked that these things seemed to go in patches; after all, it was always the expected that never happened.

In a long reference to the turf libel suit Wootton *v.* Sievier, Mr. Hulton said it was regrettable that the only method open to Wootton by which he could hope to clear his character of the charges made against him was to confront a tribunal quite inexperienced in the usages of the turf. With the greatest respect for the learned judge and jury who heard the case, their lack of experience in racing affairs placed them at a great disadvantage. It would be much more satisfactory if a tribunal to deal with turf matters could be one with an intimate knowledge of the turf—one that could appreciate the real significance of the facts and suggestions placed before them. It would be quite possible for the Jockey Club to appoint a commision to hold such an inquiry.

BENGALI "MARRIAGE MARKET."

A BITTER CRY.

The following letters appear in the *Statesman*.

Sir,—You have quoted a letter which appeared in the *Bengalee* from the pen of a Sufferer, who is, apparently, the father of a Hindu girl. He ventilates the oft repeated grievance of the excessive price which it costs in the matrimonial market to find a suitable bridegroom. The writer winds up his very thoughtful article with an appeal to the "leaders of our society, to make a organised effort to save society." What I beg to ask, should be the line of the "organised effort?" By a resolution on the Congress platform, or by a resolution of the Social Conference held as a pastime during the Congress days by our social reformers? No. The solution is in our own hands. It is by our silent and steady determination to bring up and to educate our girls that we can save society. The desirable bridegrooms referred to by the correspondent are surely those who have the qualifications, firstly, of maturity in age, and, secondly, of advanced education, general or technical. In the same way, I am sure, the qualifications of maturity of age, and education, have a price in the same market to set off against the demands of the desirable bridegrooms. The endeavour should be to set up cross-claims, so to speak; and if possible, with shifting balances—some times one way and some times another. The matrimonial market comprises family circles where desirable and undesirable brides and bridegrooms are physically presented for sale and purchase. At times, their photos., more or less artificial, are exchanged, with prices set at foot. To a considerable extent this practice should give place to University calendars and testimonials of merit, domestic or foreign, without much reference to complexion or features. Some very eminent Indian Judges were more or less bereft of external beauty, yet they were excellent bridegrooms in their younger days. We should raise bands of young bridesapart from the question of their features or complexion, who, or whose guardians, should evince unwillingness to marry until they are highly cultured, and who should decline to entertain the claims of unworthy bridegrooms. In this view of the matter the correspondent in the "Bengalee" warns us by saying that we should not imitate the foreigners, but that at the same time we should eradicate the evil. If all advancing nations have found a remedy for the evil, I fail to understand what new and original line of action is available for us to save the girls and their parents from the most cruel usages now prevalent.

A MODERN TYPE BENGALI

Calcutta, Dec. 12. BRAHMIN.

To the Editor of "The Statesman."

Sir,—I have read with great interest the letter headed "Bengali Marriage Market" which was quoted from the *Bangalee* in the *Statesman*. The grievance is common to all Hindu parents with children who are girls. The writer who calls himself "A Sufferer appeals to the leaders of Hindu society for help. Will he please tell me who the leaders are? So far as I know, the Hindu society has no leaders. Every individual calls himself a leader and is guided by his own whims and caprices. A man becomes philanthropic when, being the father of girls, he finds himself in difficulty in meeting the cost of their marriages. But if you go to a man who is a father of boys you will find him a different creature altogether—a bloodsucker: an enlightened Shylock, with wits sharper than Shylock's knife. Shakespeare's Shylock was lending money on high interest. The Shylocks of the present day are recovering from the fathers of the brides the amount which they have to spend from the date of the birth of the bridegroom to the date of the marriage, with interest at rates which Shylock the Jew could not think of. I purposely use the word "enlightened" here because the men are educated, and their education helps them in their business of extortion. English education, instead of making their heart soft, turns it to stone which does not receive any impression. In Hindu families the number of girls exceeds the number of boys, and some of the boys prefer remaining unmarried seeing the greediness of their fathers The remedy for the evil is to keep girls unmarried, as polygamy is not a thing to be welcomed.

I have stated that the Hindus have no leaders. If there be any, let him come to our aid.

ANOTHER SUFFERER.

Calcutta, Dec. 12.

HUNTING AND N. C. O'S.

Hunting is acknowledged to be splendid training for cavalry officers, and many of the best men to hounds are soldiers on the active or retired list. Until recently, however, non-commissioned officers of cavalry regiments have not been seen in the hunting field, but the joint Masters of the York and Ainsty now allow a few perhaps three or four, non-commissioned officers of Scots Greys stationed at York, to come out with hounds, and (says the *Times* the idea is an excellent one. The men, who naturally rate the privilege highly are chosen by the commanding officer, and come out in uniform.

RACING IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The most successful racehorse this year in Austria-Hungary was Miczi, a three-year-old filly, who won five races out of six starts, finishing second in the other, worth in all 6,925 sovs. Miczi is by Mundig. The races she won were the Nemzeti, Hungarian Stuten Prize, Austrian Stuten Prize, Kozma Memorial and Queen Elizabeth Prize. The Derby winner, Csardas, with 4,166 sovs. finishes only fourth, behind Mosci Ksiaze, who, although only second in their Blue Ribbon, managed to win 389 sovs more than his conqueror, the total of Prince Lubomirski's three-years-old being 4,555 sovs. Second on the list was a four-year-old, Mokan, with 5,968 sovs.

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OXFORD SHOES, LIGHT or MEDIUM weight, in FRENCH calf, or Box calf, or BROWN willow leather.	13	8	"
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THE
Bombay Gazette

Wednesday, 24th December, 1913.

INDIA'S INCREASING PROSPERITY.

We directed attention yesterday to the remarkable economic progress experienced by the Central Provinces during the past ten years. The advance in the prosperity of India is not, however, confined to any special area. The extension of irrigation in the Punjab has brought comparative opulence to many thousands of people, and the development of the jute industry has added materially to the incomes of the ryots in Bengal. The general economic improvement, indeed, has been so marked as to bring into positive ridicule the cry of the discontented politician that British administration has impoverished the peoples of India. It is now realised by all unprejudiced observers that the peace and economic development which are the invariable concomitants of British rule have elevated the masses of the people both in the economic and the social scale. The Memorandum on the condition of the people of the Central Provinces during the period 1902-12 by Mr. C. E. Low, Director of Agriculture and Industries, to which reference has already been made, is a striking record. Mr. Low declares that the new spirit which has manifested itself within the period under review has made itself apparent in many ways. The cultivator shows himself more ready to listen to the teachers of improved agricultural and financial methods, and less willing to submit passively to obsolete village customs. The labourer has become readier to seek work at a distance from his home, not merely under the stress of famine but with a hope of earning higher wages. "The same spirit of self-realisation that gave rise to the attempt on the part of the Brahminical classes to re-assert their waning supremacy, often by politically undesirable means, taught the Kunbi to claim religious equality and to reject Brahminical supremacy. The literary classes began to show a desire, for the adequate fulfilment of which, unfortunately, they have as yet neither the technical skill nor the command of capital, to make their country as far as possible independent of seasonal fluctuations, and to secure for her sons a greater share in the exploitation of her material resources." The rise in the prices of food grains, which would not many years ago have sent swarms of starving wanderers to beg or die along the roadsides or in the cities, has coincided with a period of great prosperity among the working classes. There is no doubt that the decline in the population due to famine and plague in the past has been to some extent a factor in the advance in the value of labour. But there was a large expansion in population between the years 1901 and 1911, and the rates of wages have coincidently risen. The figures relating to the industrial activity in the period under review are of a very remarkable character. The expenditure on public works reached Rs. 597 lakhs, and on railway construction Rs. 418 lakhs. Two and three-quarter million tons of manganese were mined during the ten years, and while in 1901 there were 244 factories with 29,000 employees, by 1910, the number of these establishments had risen to 409 and the labour force to 40,000 operatives. The development of the manganese industry in Balaghat caused the rate of wages to double within three or four years, and employees in the cotton gins now receive five or six annas a day where they formerly received four annas. The cultivator in the Central Provinces is as a rule in debt. Mr. Low considers that this is not surprising, in view of the fluctuations in the value of the crops even in non-famine years. But the co-operative credit movement has become a permanent feature of village life. In 1905, when it was first introduced, a few small societies were brought into existence. But to-day there are nearly 600 in active operation with a turnover of nearly 15 lakhs of rupees. The movement, says Mr. Low, has survived one year of severe scarcity without much difficulty and "it seems destined to revolutionise many other features of rural life besides its finance." The description given of the social progress among both the higher and the lower castes is of a very optimistic character. Movements in favour of temperance have been inaugurated with beneficent results. The pursuit of healthy and intellectual pleasures has become manifest, and there are indications of the gradual emancipation of women, which take the form of the partial removal of purdah restrictions and the founding of ladies clubs and of classes for domestic instruction. Another definite sign of progress is furnished by the increased readiness of parents to educate their children. During the ten years the number of vernacular scholars rose from 153,000 to nearly 300,000, and of the scholars learning English from 9,000 to 18,000. But mere figures, we are assured, do not adequately convey the facts of the general advance which has been effected. The teaching and the atmosphere of the vernacular schools have been improved and the increased attention devoted to the moral and physical well-being of the students has resulted in a remarkable change in the tone of college life. Mr. Low's Memorandum may be recommended to all who are interested in the progress of India, and especially to those who are haunted by any doubt as to the benefits conferred upon the country by British rule.

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.

The question of a site for another temporary Small Cause Court has been long under consideration, and the alternatives which have been proposed since the building at Kalbadevi was condemned have been many. It seems a pity that the Government has not been able to find a more satisfactory solution of the difficulty than that which has just been announced. Lamington Road, Girgaum, is an inconvenient place for practically every trading community, and it has been said, rightly or wrongly, that the accommodation which will be erected in the compound of Mangaldas House, although it is to remain in use for five years, will not be of a very substantial character. The situation of the Court and the adequate protection of its users from the weather are most important, in view of the fact that it is resorted to daily by large numbers of people from all over the city. The position which the new court will occupy is a little distance beyond the Opera House, in the midst of an Indian residential quarter, where very few places of business exist. It will thus be most inconvenient for European traders in the Fort, and equally so for the majority of merchants in the bazar. Many of the residents in the vicinity are Dekhani pleaders and clerks. Pleaders may be glad to find the courts so close to their homes, but they will reap little advantage from this fact unless they can find offices close by and there is none in the neighbourhood at present.

TRADE AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

The Prime Minister not many weeks ago drew attention to the prospect of a slump in British trade. Industrial booms and slumps follow each other in due course, and that Mr. Asquith's warning was not premature seems only too clear in view of the recent official statistics of seaborne commerce. In September exports showed a decrease of over £700,000, although there was an extra working day. For October the decrease had risen by £1,000,000. How severe will be the reaction from the record-breaking activity in commerce of the past two years it is not easy to foretell, but it is to be hoped that the slump will not be great and that a revived impetus will soon be given to industry. Meanwhile it is interesting to view the position of trade and unemployment in Germany. A municipal committee has found that there are 25,038 unemployed in the forty unions of Greater Berlin. As these unions embrace less than a third of all the workmen and workwomen in the city, it is calculated that the total number of unemployed reaches 80,000. In some districts one out of every 30 bread winners is out of work, and the extent of the problem may be gauged from the fact that the figures given do not include workers on part-time employment. Such statistics as these are important, because they demonstrate the fact so often forgotten—or conveniently ignored—that unemployment is not to be remedied by any manipulation of tariffs or other empirical expedients.

*** To-morrow, being Christmas Day, will be observed as a holiday in our offices. There will, therefore, be no issue of the *Bombay Gazette* on Friday morning.

Notes of the Day.

A contributor to a Japanese journal is much concerned about the stature of the people of Japan. He has discovered that their physique is hardly comparable with that of people of the West, and he asks: "Why? Is it lack of sufficiently nourishing food? Is it want of exercise? Are the short legs caused by the practice of squatting on the heels?" If the writer had been in India he would not have asked the last question.

Apparently Assam, at least, among the Indian Provinces is free of the cocaine habit. But opium and ganja smoking have increased there at such a rapid rate that about a year ago, it was considered necessary to appoint a Committee to enquire into the subject. As a result of the labours of this body, it is now proposed to increase the duty on ganja, and the smoking of opium in company is to be prohibited as it has been in other parts of the country. This prohibition seems to reduce the attraction of the habit, and to give habitual smokers fewer opportunities of teaching it to others. The danger of being too severe on the opium smoker is that severity may cause him to betake himself to even more injurious habits.

A number of people in the Straits Settlements and in the Federated Malay States are dissatisfied with the names which have been bestowed on these territories. The latter title is described as less a name than a cumbersome political description. "The Straits," the ordinary contraction of "Straits Settlements," however, is hardly likely to pass out of use. It is short and if not geographically correct is too familiar to be abandoned. For "Federated Malay States" the word "Malaya" is coming into use, and a Rangoon paper advocates its general adoption. It is difficult to appreciate the motive of Sir Henry McCallum in suggesting the other day that the Straits Settlements should be called Kingsland and the Malay States Rajland. These are two indefinite titles, which might apply to dozens of places, and one of them has not even the merit of novelty.

There are few places in the world where greater cruelty is inflicted on draught animals than is daily witnessed in the streets of Calcutta. The bullocks used there are usually smaller than those employed in Bombay, although practically the whole of the trade of the Port depends on bullock traction. The drivers of these unfortunate beasts are notorious for their barbarity, and the efforts of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are hampered owing to the ridiculously inadequate punishments which certain magistrates inflict on convicted offenders. Many protests have been made against this condition of affairs, and the European Defence Association has just addressed a letter to the Government of Bengal putting forward a series of practical suggestions for dealing with what is admittedly a crying scandal. It is to be hoped that the action of the Association may have the desired result.

An interesting correspondence on the perennial subject of "Entertaining in India" is proceeding in the *Pioneer*. One writer, signing himself "Husband," suggested that the abolition of giving dinners rests entirely with ladies. This theory is vigorously repudiated by a member of the fair sex, who writes under the *nom de plume* of "Bad House-keeper." Women, she says, entertain each other by giving teas but very few men will accept invitations to these entertainments. The wife, moreover, has all the trouble and worry of preparing the dinner, and she has to make the heart-rending sacrifice of leaving her tennis or bridge early to see that the table is in order. Even then her prodigious labours are not ended, since the success of the dinner depends on the matter of tactful conversation and the general manipulation of the guests. "Why," she emphatically demands, "do wives give dinners? My answer is, to please their husbands." This seems to be the last word on the subject.

The health of Bombay has shown a decided improvement during the last two or three weeks, and many people will no doubt attribute this result to the delightfully cool weather which we are enjoying. So far as the European community is concerned no doubt this view is correct, but all other communities are not similarly affected. Plague germs flourish in cool weather; yet on Monday last no case of plague was reported. The same happy state of affairs existed regarding small-pox and cholera; sickness from these three diseases has been small during the past week and the mortality has shown a general reduction. This result is attributed to the efficient administration of the Health Department, and also to the efforts of such bodies as the Social Service League and the Sanitary Association to enlighten the poor and ignorant classes on the subject of hygiene. Another interesting matter concerning the Health Department is the report of the effect of the small fish popularly known as "hundreds and thousands" which have been introduced into wells and tanks for the purpose of destroying mosquito larvæ. They are stated to have a beneficial effect, but not a permanent one. The sealing of wells cannot therefore be abandoned, but as it must necessarily progress at a slow rate, the use of these tiny fish is to be continued as a palliative measure.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

THE DOMINATING CULT OF THE HORSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

This is the time of the year when the cult of the horse dominates every other interest. We have racing in the grand manner; we have paperchasing, for which Calcutta is distinguished among the capitals of the world; and we have polo *in excelsis*. These are three sports in which the horse is as important a factor as the man, and they appeal in a greater or a lesser degree to all sections of the community. But for the fear of over-emphasis I would claim the Horse Show which is also one of the Christmas engagements, as another witness of the equine apotheosis, but that is a fashionable function in which the horse is merely an excuse. Considering the growing popularity of the motor car as a means of traction it is astonishing how dear horse-flesh is just now and how scarce. Horse boats arrive nearly every week from Australia, and the regular livery stables in Dharrumtollah have to refuse contingents for want of room. There is an overflow into Park Street and other localities which used to be sacred to the residence of the exalted and wealthy. Yet the hire of a horse for a few days is a matter of difficulty, whether you want it to hack or trap. Motor cars are all very well, but if you would support your pretension to gentility and sportsmanship you must sport a pair of Jodhpores and a steed. Everybody does it, and you might be out of the world as out of the fashion. The demand is really greater than the supply. The first paperchase of the season was run yesterday. The crowd of starters was large, but the crowd of spectators on horseback was proportionately larger. It is, therefore not reckless to assume that the eclipse of Calcutta, as the horsiest city in Asia, is still very far off.

THE POLO TOURNAMENTS.

Several conditions combine to make the polo more than ordinarily interesting this year; it may seem a bit of a paradox to add that the inability of the Calcutta Polo Club to enter a team for the Indian Polo Association championship is one of them. Since 1906 the contention for the "blue ribbon" of Indian polo has been played on the Calcutta ground, which by general consent is the finest in the East. For seven years the Calcutta Polo Club was the mainstay, not only in the organization of the tournament but also in the contribution of entries. It seldom happened that less than two teams wore white jackets and red sashes, and notable victory often rewarded this enterprise. It must, however, be admitted that some of the wearers, especially in recent years, could not by the greatest stretch of the truth be called representatives of local polo. They were, it is true, members of the Club, but then that membership is open to the whole of India. It smacked of pot-hunting to bring a player from the Punjab, another from Hyderabad, and two others from somewhere else, provide them with mounts, and send them to fight for the capture or retention of the championship. The practice began to be talked about with contempt in regimental messes, which was certainly not pleasant for veteran warriors like Messrs. Apostolides and Cartwright, who in their time were quite in the first flight. When it was found this year that the Calcutta Polo Club could not muster four local members who were absolutely first-class, the Committee wisely decided to run the tournament without a single Calcutta entry. The defection was most unfortunate for the prestige of the capital, for as it happened the foreign entries were more numerous than ever. Until the last moment it was hoped that Government House would come to the rescue, but as Captain Robertson, A. D. C., elected to play for his regiment, the 2nd Lancers, the hope had to be abandoned, and no interest in Calcutta will have anything to say to the I. P. A. championship this year. The sorry condition to which polo in Calcutta has been reduced is due to the lack of enterprise of the modern mercantile assistant and the griffin of the Civil Service. Twenty years ago these classes took to polo as ducks to water, but now riding round the racecourse of a morning is all they will trust themselves to do beside paper chasing. I am glad to say that an attempt is to be made to restore the old enthusiasm. Lord Carmichael has offered a challenge cup for competition by junior teams, and it is the intention of the Committee to run a handicap tournament of four chukkers to suit young men who cannot afford to keep more than a couple of ponies. It is also proposed to run a polo pony club on the Delisle model if the nucleus of a fund can be got out of the gate of the tournaments to be negotiated next week. So out of evil there may come good. The entries for the I. P. A. championship number ten, the most distinguished fours being the Tigers, a team of brilliant units collected by that generous foreigner Count Jean deMadre; the Viceroy's Staff and the 8th Royal Hussars from Lucknow. There are no less than four Native Cavalry teams, all of which have reputations. We are promised a week of really good and exciting sport.

THE RACING.

Until this morning it was the universal comment that ante-post betting had killed all the public interest in the "classics." There was reason for this pessimism. I have not known a year in which the chances of the cup candidates were less discussed in public places. This may have been due to the belief that Calcutta had not a look-in with the foreign invasion. Mr. Galstaun had been our sole hope, but when it was proved to demonstration that his much lauded champion, Shining Way, was no champion at all, not being able to last in good company for more than six furlongs, our jaws dropped, and our curiosity became so to speak academic. This morning the whole town was startled by the report that the horse which had been running at the "Extras" as Shining Way, was not Shining Way at all, but its stable companion, Orpessa, a filly which never pretended to anything above plater form. We were told that the two came out in the same boat, and the groom in charge, seemingly a tremendous numskull, got mixed as to their identity. He told Ferguson, Mr. Galstaun's trainer, that "T'other was which." Thus it fell out that the cup smasher was trained for sprint plates, and the plater was given a cup preparation. It was the motif of the "Pirates of Penzance" over again. The mistake was discovered in a remarkable way. So shrewd a judge of form as the owner could not reconcile the latest performances of Shining Way with her previous "book"; he therefore cabled to Hallick, from whose stable he purchased her, for an explanation. Hallick replied that probably they were running the wrong horse, and Mr. Galstaun saw light. "A paradox, a paradox, a most ingenious paradox." What the stewards will have to say to it I know not but it gave a new interest to to-day's card which contained the King Emperor's Cup for which Shining Way was figured. The attendance was enormous, and nothing but the mix-up was talked about in the paddock. The general opinion was indexed by an old-timer who said that the guileless simplicity of professional racing men should be made the text of a sermon by the graveside of a saint.

TAR MACADAM.

Writing of horses reminds me to tell of the public indignation over the slippery condition of the principal thoroughfares due to their treatment with tar-macadam. It appears that this dressing cannot be applied in the hot weather, because it melts under the fierce sun. Road repairing is at a standstill during the rains, so there is nothing for it but to experiment with the panacea for dust and ruts in the cold weather, or the height of the season when the town is full and the traffic is abnormal. Tar-macadam leaves a surface like glass when it dries, and a sprinkling of sand hardly roughens it into security. The consequence is that on the streets so treated horses have been falling with painful regularity, and their owners are ripe for plots and stratagems of revenge on the Calcutta Corporation. Father John, the Tribune of the People told the Chairman on Wednesday, with tears in his eyes, that his life was becoming a burden with the clamours of his friends and constituents whose horses had come down. Mr. Payne is in a strange quandary; he does not like to repudiate his Chief Engineer, who is a hot-headed Irishmen, and he does not like to offend the Commandant of the Governor's Bodyguard who is one of the legion that has come to grief by tar-macadam. To obtain time he has promised to consult the General Committee. It is a piquant position. Last year Lord Carmichael complained of the condition of the roads, the haphazard way in which the Municipality repaired them, and the deficiency of the dressing used. The Municipal Executive consulted the best authorities and resolved to try the plan for which they are now being most cordially damned.

LORD CLIVE.

At the invitation of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial all Society foregathered at Belvedere on Tuesday afternoon to see the unveiling of the statue of Clive by Sir Charles Bayley, Lieut.-Governor of Behar and Orissa, who is a descendant of the great founder of the British Raj in Bengal. Lord Carmichael delivered the panegyric of the Empire builder. There was nothing striking in it, except that it was more of an apology than a eulogy. There is no doubt that in modern Bengal a ruler who wishes to preserve a reputation for sympathy with the people, finds Clive a very difficult subject for a successful oration. Lord Carmichael did his best, but that best was by no means either adroit or effective. There is a large body of influential Bengalee opinion which objects to the perpetuation of the memory of the Black Hole and the consequent conquest of Bengal; it is the fashion to conciliate that opinion at all costs. This is impossible to do if you would speak of Clive with candour and justice.

THE ANGLO-INDIANS.

The Anglo-Indian Empire League is running a big conference here with Mr. Abbott as President. Mr. Madge, who before he joined the Public Services Commission, was the acknowledged leader of the community, is holding aloof. It is becoming more and more apparent that his methods are much too slow and conservative for the rank and file, and I hear that when his present labour is at an end, he will retire into private life, resigning the leadership into younger and more vigorous hands. He will certainly have deserved his *otiam cum dignitate*; he is over seventy years of age, and has battled with poverty and obscurity for half a century. His last service is a fitting crown of a long and arduous career, which has not been without great benefit to a difficult community with whom gratitude is not a strong point.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN TROUBLE.

During his short stay in Calcutta Mr. Gokhale did not let the agitation for Indian rights in South Africa rest, albeit he was very much in want of a rest himself, according to his doctor. He presided at several meetings in the Indian quarter, making the stereotyped speeches. Outside the political coterie of College Square they did not attract much notice. What did compel universal attention was his denial that he had cabled to the agitators in Natal to boycott the Commission of Enquiry. I am afraid that repudiation has not done him any good with the extreme section of Bengalee politicians. It looks as if Mr. Gokhale will yet be sorry that he ever championed the cause of Mr. Gandhi and the Indian outlanders.

The Vice-Consulate for Portugal, at Calcutta, has been raised by the Portuguese Government to the rank of Consulate, and with the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Monsieur C. Jambon as Consul. The Governor-General is also pleased to recognise Baron E. Von Rosen as attaché to the Consulate-General for Germany at Calcutta with power to act as the representative of the Consul-General for Germany at Calcutta in the event of the latter's absence.

The Freemasons of Madras intend making a presentation to the Right Worshipful Sir Murray Hammick, to perpetuate the memory of his rule as Grand Master of this District. Should there be a surplus of funds, a scholarship in his name is to be endowed.

INDIANS' ULTIMATUM.

THE PRESS AND MR. GANDHI.

EMPHATIC ADVICE TO THE LEADERS.

"TO HESITATE BEFORE COMMITTING THEMSELVES."

CAPETOWN, Dec. 22

The *Cape Times* says that the requests of Mr. Gandhi and others, formulated at the meeting at Durban, though reasonable, constitute a courteous ultimatum, and the journal urges Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues to hesitate before committing themselves to a course which will alienate sympathy in South Africa and overseas, and appears to aim at embarrassing the Government.

DURBAN, Dec. 23.

The *Mercury* says that the Government would lose nothing in the general estimation by conceding the demand for the enlargement of the Commission as suggested by Indians, and for the liberation of the passive resisters. But should the Government refuse, the Indians would be wise to give evidence before the Commission in view of the Government of India sending Sir Benjamin Robertson.

"THE TIMES" SPEAKS.

The Times in a leader says all the facts of the case go to show that there is among whites in South Africa a genuine desire to compose Indian grievances, but it is probably not an over-statement to say that Mr. Gandhi's ultimatum makes it most difficult for any self-respecting Government to treat his demands as a basis of negotiation.—Reuter.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Dec. 22.

In an interview with Reuter's representative regarding the article in the *Cape Times* Mr. Gandhi said nothing was further from his wish than to give the letter the form of an ultimatum. He had not slightest wish to embarrass the Government.

RELEASED PRISONERS' WELCOME.

Mr. Gandhi's wife and three other women passive resisters were released from gaol this morning. They were pulled through the town in carriages by enthusiastic Indians.

Mr. Gandhi, on arriving from Durban, was garlanded and congratulated. In his reply, he urged the Indians to eschew luxuries as a sign of mourning.

Addressing a larger meeting afterwards, he said the Durban Indians were more united than ever in their determination to insist upon the demands formulated at the meeting on Sunday. The meeting endorsed the resolutions passed at the Durban meeting, and decided to prosecute the passive resistance movement unless the Government yielded.

A telegram from Durban states that a cousin and son of Mr. Gandhi and eight other passive resisters, who were arrested for crossing the Transvaal border on September 16 and initiating the present campaign, were released to-day.

DEMANDS REPEATED.

DURBAN, Dec. 22.

The Indian leaders have written a letter to the Government recapitulating their demands. Firstly, they ask for the appointment of two new members of the Commission, preferably Sir James Rose-Innes and Senator Schreiner; secondly, the immediate release of the imprisoned passive resisters; and thirdly, freedom for the leaders to visit the sugar estates and collieries for the purpose of collecting evidence.

The letter points out that while the finding of the Commission, if enlarged as suggested, will be accepted as finally settling the dispute as regards the allegations of ill-treatment of strikers, the Commission's recommendations regarding the original grievances will not be accepted by the Indian community in deroration of its demands. The letter concludes by reiterating the statement that failing compliance with their demands, as the leaders will not countenance violence even by way of retaliation, the passive resistance movement will be resumed, and the Indians will march across the Transvaal border towards Pretoria as previously. It is expected, however, that the marchers will be much more numerous, the leaders asserting that from ten to twelve thousand will take part.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

At a meeting of Indians in London, presided over by Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree, a resolution was passed urging the Imperial Government to secure the appointment of representatives of India and of the Imperial Government on the Commission in South Africa.

A meeting of Indian women at Johannesburg passed a resolution requesting the Government to accede to the Indian demands, and urging their leaders to persevere to the bitter end.—Reuter.

THE SIKH DEPUTATION.

MULTAN, Dec. 23.

No definite news is avaible from Bahawalpur State except that the proposed deputation of the Hindu Conference did not visit the State as the Council of Regency thought such a step unsalled for.

THE SUGAR MARKET.

8,000 TONS DESTROYED AT GEORGETOWN.

GEORGE TOWN (B. GUIANA), Dec. 23

An explosion, followed by an outbreak of fire, destroyed six blocks of buildings to-day, doing damage to the extent of 700,000 dollars. Eight thousand tons of sugar were destroyed.—Reuter.

THE LEEDS STRIKE.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Hopes of a settlement at Leeds have been shattered by a meeting of strikers last night, at which a resolution was passed to continue the struggle.—Reuter.

THE INDIAN PERIL.

"TIMES" CONCLUDES DISCUSSION.

THE "INGRAINED LOYALTY OF THE PEOPLE."

APPEAL TO "CONSCIENTIOUS DEMOCRATS."

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The third article in *The Times* on the "Indian Peril" deals with nationalism, emphasising the part played by Western education in the creation of nationalism. The article admits that among the 1,670,000 'English literates' in India are men of whom any country might be proud, who deplore the tendencies which they plainly see, but their numbers do not increase and their influence is diminishing in India, and is not felt in England where determined efforts are being made to capture opinion for nationalist purposes.

The article declares that it is difficult to find a trace of real democratic spirit among the *literati*, who are not representative of India which remains an essentially aristocratic country in a sense of which Britishers at Home and in the Dominions have long lost knowledge.

MISTAKES THROUGH IGNORANCE.

Some of our mistakes in India, the article declares, have been due to this lack of knowledge. Were we to abdicate in favour of the nationalists, there would not be the materials to administer a democracy. The success of the present political movement would entail an attempt to govern by the narrowest of oligarchies which, external aggression apart, would instantly crumble to pieces and violate every principle cherished by politicians at Home who support disaffection.

The article mentions the Tripoli and Balkan wars which, it says, assisted the nationalist movement, raising Moslem extremists to power in the counsels of their community. The South African grievances, it continues, are an even greater source of danger. The fact that Britishers in South Africa support the reasonable demands of Indians, that Englishmen freely subscribe to funds for the sufferers, that the £3 tax is doomed, etc., cannot be made clear, and irremediable harm has already been done. Moreover party strife at home, the Ulster situation, violent strikes and the Suffragette movement can be exploited for propagandist purposes.

THE DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

The Times in the fourth and last article on the "Indian Peril," discusses the duty and policy of the Government in the present situation. It describes the check to the progress of social reforms owing to the diversion of energy and funds from the cause of the real people of India and the resulting general lawlessness.

The journal remarks, "How many rising storms have been quieted by the tact and soothing influence of British officials is not guessed in England."

APPEAL TO CONSCIENTIOUS DEMOCRATS.

Referring to the recent bank failures, *The Times* expresses the fear that some ignorant victims may throw the blame on the Government and exhorts the conscientious democrat at Home to reflect upon the tumultuous fores latent in 295 millions, wholly uneducated and inheriting, partly, strong fighting instincts; the welfare of 295 millions, not the momentary gratification of a handful of literates, must be the first duty of the Government. If they succeeded in alienating the masses, India would become ungovernable and it is certain that any visible weakening of the British Government of India would involve wholesale alienation.

UNITE TO GOVERN.

Our Government must concern itself less with politics and more with economics, must unite conflicting elements and reversing the Latin adage "unite to govern," must unflinchingly enforce law and order, realising that misplaced leniency may be cruel in the long run.

There are now Native States showing a higher standard of security than some British districts.

The higher branches of education must be improved, technical education must be built up, and the preposterous misuse of English literature must be eliminated. The judicial system urgently needs overhauling.

THE NEED FOR FRANKNESS.

The article emphasises the loyalty engrained in the peoples of India and advises the Government frankly to explain its objects and firmly to administer the Press Laws. It also advises politicians and publicists at Home to take reasonable care to ascertain the truth.

The great question is, says *The Times*, can democracy govern the vast Eastern Empire? The ruin or progress of India depends on the answer which must be forthcoming in few years.—Reuter.

TRUSTS IN THE U. S.

EFFECT OF GOVERNMENT'S TREATS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

As the result of the Government's threat of more stringent anti-trust legislation a number of Corporations have taken the initiative in reorganising their constitutions in conformity with existing laws, hoping to ward off unfavourable conditions.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN TRAIN ACCIDENT.

ROSTOCK, Dec. 23.

Seven trainmen were injured by an explosion of gas here to-day. The Russian Imperial train was wating to convey the Dowager Empress to St. Petersburg.—Reuter.

U. S. CURRENCY LAW.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

The House of Representatives has passed the Currency Bill. The Senate will probably adopt it to-day.

EMPEROR MENELIK DEAD.

END OF A NOTABLE CAREER.

BRITAIN'S ALLY AGAINST THE MAD MULLAH.

AN ITALIAN DISASTER RECALLED.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

A telegram from Adis Abeba says that the death of the Emperor Menelik is officially announced there.—Reuter.

[Probably no man has ever been reported dead with such frequency as the Emperor Menelik II of Abyssinia. However, as on this occasion the announcement is official, and as it was reported several days ago by the correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, it presumably may be accepted as correct.

The late Emperor was born in 1844. He was the son of Haeli Melicott, King of Shoa, and claimed to be a direct descendant of Solomon, by the Queen of Sheba. On the death of his father in 1855, Menelik was kept a prisoner at Gondar by Kassai, the governor, who had seized the throne, but Menelik managed to escaped. After the death of Kassai known as Emperor Theodore III, in 1868, Menelik continued to struggle against his successor, the Emperor Johannes, and when the latter was killed while fighting the Dervishes in 1889, Menelik was crowned Emperor of Ethiopia. Since his accession Menelik contributed not a little to the progress of his country and under his rule Abyssinia has risen to be a powerful kingdom. He modified some of the barbarous mediæval laws obtaining in his country, and on the whole, justice was fairly administered during his reign. Menelik was singularly liberal and temperate in his religious views and always respected liberty of conscience. Abyssinia, under Menelik, has been a happy hunting ground for missionaries, for the Emperor considered them precursers of civilization and so encouraged their presence in his kingdom. Menelik leaves behind him Queen Taitu and two daughters, his only son having died some years ago.

Emperor Menelik's victory over the Italian forces, opposed to him at Adowa in February 1896, will always remain a landmark in the annals of Ethiopia. In 1889, at the time when he was claiming the throne against Magusta, son of Emperor Johannes, Menelik signed at Ucciali a treaty with Italy, acknowledging Italian claims to the Asmara district. Finding, however, that according to the Italian view of one of its articles the treaty placed his empire under Italian domination, Menelik denounced the treaty. This led to Italian operations against him. The Italian forces under Colonel Baratieri marched, numbering 13,000 men, against Menelik who had mustered something like 90,000 and a strong position at Abba Garima, near Adowa. Here Menelik was able to give a crushing defeat to the Italians, who lost over 4,500 white and 2,000 native troops killed and wounded and over 2,500 prisoners of which 1,600 were white, while Menelik owned to a loss of about 3,000 only. It may be remarked that the white prisoners taken by Menelik were exceedingly well treated by him and throughout the struggle with Italy Menelik behaved with the greatest humanity and dignity. As a result of this defeat Italy was forced to recognise the absolute independence of Abyssinia.

Menelik's relations with England were always of the most cordial character. He co-operated with the English against the late "Mad Mulla" of Somaliland and in each of the campaigns of 1902-03 and 1903-04 Menelik sent a force of 5,000 Abyssinians to help the British troops.]

PARSONS OR LABOURERS.

ANOTHER LAND SPEECH BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

In the course of a speech at Pwllheli, Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in Welsh, said the Government intended to grant to farmers in districts where labourers' wages were compulsorily raised facilities for obtaining reduction in rents, and a temporary reduction would likewise be obtainable in times of depression.

The days of the infamous leasehold system were numbered, said the Chancellor. He wished to deal fairly all round, but if agricultural economy was necessary to keep the people to the land it would be better to economise in parsons than in labourers.—Reuter.

CITY LINER ASHORE.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

A Lloyds' message from Perim states that the steamer "City of Agra" is ashore at Ras-al-ara. The steamer "Meyun" is going to her assistance.—Reuter.

[The "City of Agra" was loaded at Madras and left for Marseilles en route for Antwerp with a general cargo. Her tonnage is 4,800 and on the last voyage she was in charge of Captain Buck. On the present voyage she carried no passengers.]

THE BEDFORD ESTATE.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

It is stated that the Duke of Bedford has also sold parts of his Bloomsbury estate for £300,000.—Reuter.

SIR LIONEL PHILLIPS.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 22.

The second bullet, which had lodged in Sir Lionel Phillips' liver, was removed to-day.

The patient is doing as well as can be expected.—Reuter.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

ANOTHER BORDER RAID.

AFRIDIS ATTACK A STATION.

RAILWAY SERVANT SAID TO BE KIDNAPPED.

FURTHER DETAILS OF LAST SUNDAY'S OUTRAGE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RAWALPINDI, Dec. 23.

Another raid has taken place at Khairabad railway station, which is 4½ miles south of Jahangira. The raiders, probably Afridis, attacked the station at 10 p. m. on December 22, carrying off the assistant station-master and about Rs. 25 of Government cash.

Police and military left Peshawar Cantonment by the 2 down mail last night for the scene of the raid.

SUNDAY'S OUTRAGE.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE OCCURRENCE.

LAHORE, Dec. 23.

The official report of the raid at Jahangira Road Station, issued by the District Traffic Superintendent, Rawalpindi, says that the gang consisted of about thirty trans-border raiders armed with Martini-Henri rifles. The object of the raid was the robbery of the cash takings of the Nowshera-Dargai Railway, but owing to the derailment of a goods train on that line the cash was delayed and not sent by the mail. After ransacking the brake-van the raiders disappeared into the surrounding hills. Police and military parties are scouring the country in the hope of interrupting the raiders. No injury occured to passengers.

The Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar telegraphed yesterday to Delhi from Jahangira Road that the tracks leading into the hills south of the station are being followed by police, villagers and troops.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* learns that immediately on receipt of news of the outrage on Sunday, two hundred troops, British and Indian, mounted and foot, were sent out from Nowshera to try and head off the budmashes.

Jahangira Road is a small wayside station the staff of which consists only of a station-master and a few menials.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST OPENED.

DELHI, Dec. 23.

The Hon. Mr. Abbott has opened a subscription list for the families of the Anglo-Indian railway servants killed in the Jehangira railway outrage. He has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the fund.

Remittances are payable to the Alliance Bank, Lahore.

GERMANY AND BRITAIN.

REMARKABLE ESSAY BY PRINCE BUELOW.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.

Prince Buelow, in an interesting essay which he has contributed to a book entitled "Germany under William II," attributes the British attitude towards German naval and political expansion to the traditional British policy of opposing the strongest continental Power. Prince Buelow maintains that this attitude is unjustifiable in the case of Germany, since her aims are fundamentally different from those animating Britain's rivals in past ages.

He declares frankly that it would have been a mistake for Germany to join an anti-British coalition on the Continent at the time of the Boer War, although public opinion would have favoured it.

Referring to Mr. Chamberlain's overtures for an alliance at the opening of the Boer War, Prince Buelow says absolutely binding engagements would have been neccessary, and that would have brought Germany into antagonism with Russia.—Reuter.

[In the *Bombay Gazette* on Monday last there appeared a fuller review of Prince Buelow's article than is contained in this message.]

THE POSEN TRAGEDY.

A MAID'S VERSION OF THE AFFAIR.

POSEN, Dec. 22.

At the judicial enquiry into the Nielczynskis -tragedy, the countess's maid testified that the nephew was spending the evening at the Castle. He drank a quantity of wine and wanted to borrow money from his uncle or aunt. After the countess had retired, her nephew came to her room, in spite of the countess's urgent entreaty that he would not do so. He was afterwards returning to his own room when the husband arrived and the tragedy occurred.

In his evidence, the count insisted that he was searching for burglars and found the two together in the bedroom. He fired while in an uncontrollable fury.—Reuter.

PRIZE COMPETITION.

FOR LADY READERS.

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is offering a valuable prize to its lady readers. Full details of the competition will be found on page 9.

DELHI OUTRAGE.

DRAMATIC INCIDENT IN COURT.

BENGALI ACCUSED AND THE BOMB.

STARTLING ALLEGATIONS IN RAJABAZAAR CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

At the hearing of the Rajabazaar bomb factory case yesterday at Alipore, an inspector of the Delhi Police produced some fragments of the bomb which was thrown at the Viceroy on the occasion of His Excellency's public entry into the city. The bombs in the Rajabazaar factory were of similar composition.

A sub-inspector of police from Mymensingh deposed that he was present when the recent outrage occurred. He found the dead body of Bunkim Chowdhury, but could not say whether the present accused were implicated.

After evidence had been given as to the composition of the Midnapore and Moulvi Bazaar bombs, the court rose for the day.

A dramatic incident at the hearing was when the police confronted the accused with fragments of no less than four bombs, in some cases extracted from the persons wounded by them in such different localities as Delhi, Mymensingh, Midnapore and Moulvi Bazaar, the case for the prosecution being that all these bombs, including the one by which the Viceroy himself was injured, originated in the factory of the accused.

FRENCH MILITARY POLICY.

M. BRIAND'S SLASHING ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, Dec. 23.

M. Briand, the ex-Premier, in a slashing attack against the present Government, declared that the three-years' service, which the Government first wanted to upset and then had to swallow, had put France in her proper place.

France, peaceful and serene, could look straight ahead, conscious of her strength and knowing that nobody could impair her dignity.

M. Briand maintained that the policy of his section of the Republicans was a policy of progress and social reform.

ARMY OFFICERS' PAY.

PARIS, Dec. 23.

The Chamber has passed a Bill increasing the pay of army officers and N.-C.O.'s M. Caillaux, replying to questions, foreshadowed an increase of the salaries of civil officials.—Reuter.

NEW BALLOON RECORD.

GERMAN AERONAUT'S LONG FLIGHT.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.

A German balloon, which ascended at Bitterfeld, descended at Perm in East Russia, having travelled a distance of 1,740 miles in 87 hours. This is generally accepted as a record.—Reuter.

THE BALKAN SETTLEMENT.

GREECE AND THE BRITISH PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Reuter learns that Greece is still officially unaware of the British proposals regarding Albania and the Ægean Islands. It is pointed out in Greek quarters that the proposed southern boundary gives Albania 140,000 Greeks out of a total of 220,000.—Reuter.

BULGARIAN POLITICS.

ATTITUDE OF AGRARIAN PARTY TO GOVERNMENT.

SOFIA, Dec. 23.

There is at present considerable political ferment, due to the failure of a strong section of the Agrarians to reach an agreement with the Government. Hitherto there have been no disturbances. The Chamber will meet at the beginning of January.—Reuter.

ARMS FOR MEXICAN PRESIDENT.

REBELS' THREAT TO DESTROY SHIPS CARRYING THEM.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

The Mexican rebels have informed Lloyd's that all vessels of whatever nationality bringing munitions consigned to President Huerta, will be destroyed.

It is believed that the threat is somewhat empty as the rebels possess no ships.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS.

GOVERNMENT'S SWEEPING VICTORY.

CAIRO, Dec. 23.

The first elections to the new legislative assembly have resulted in a sweeping victory for the Government. Less than twenty Opposition candidates were successful out of a total of 66 elected, plus the members nominated by the Government.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN BUSH FIRES.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 23.

Two hundred houses and camps have been destroyed by bush fires. Hundreds of persons are homeless.—Reuter.

THE VICEROY IN CALCUTTA.

ACCORDED A WARM WELCOME.

H. E. DEFENDS CHANGE OF CAPITALS.

SPIRITED REPLY TO CHARGE OF SLIGHTING CALCUTTA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

Lord Hardinge arrived in Calcutta punctually to-day and had a magnificent reception, troops and police lining the routes. The procession included a battery of artillery and the Calcutta Light Horse. The arrangements were much the same as in the case of the Royal reception two years ago, the Governor and Lady Carmichael meeting Their Excellencies at Prinsep's Ghat and accompanying them to Government House, where there was a large gathering of officials, foreign representatives, and leading Indians and Europeans upon the steps.

Being the middle of the day the crowd outside was small, but the Volunteers and Cadets turned out in fair numbers. In Old Court House-street the footpaths were kept almost completely clear of people, but there was a considerable number on the verandahs of the houses.

Their Excellencies arrived at Government House at 12-25 p. m. and after inspecting the troops and escort, the formalities of a public arrival took place, H. E. the Governor presenting the Chief Justice, the Bishop, the Members of the Executive Council. The Chief Justice presented the Judges and the Advocate-General. Among those present to meet the Viceroy were the Maharajas of Cooch Bihar, Durbhanga and Burdwan.

AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

Later in the day an address of welcome was presented to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge by members of the Municipal Corporation.

In reply thereto His Excellency said:—

"Gentlemen, I am afraid that I am regarded in the light of a deserter from Calcutta and I therefore value the more highly the compliment you have paid me in presenting me with this address of welcome.

"I am most grateful and, indeed, deeply touched by your appreciative references to the spirit in which the administration of India is carried out by my Government and should like to thank you very warmly for the friendly language in which your address is couched. My wife and I have very pleasant recollections of two cold weathers spent within these walls and I certainly think that future Viceroys should make a point of maintaining a close connection with your city; while speaking for myself, I hope that this may not be the last occasion when I may pay you a visit. It is exactly a year ago to-day that I was temporarily disabled by the attempt upon my life and I can only thank God for sparing it and hope that it may not have been spared in vain.

INCREASING WORK.

"As the months roll by the quantity of work to be done seems ever to increase, and the burden of responsibility to grow greater, and my prayer is not so much that I may be able to work as that in the renewed health and strength that have been vouchsafed to me, the work that I shall do may be rightly guided in useful and fruitful channels.

"Up to the present time the anxieties to which you refer about the outfall of your drainage system have not been brought to my notice officially and that is only natural as the question is, I understand, still in the preliminary stages of investigation; but I have seen references to the subject in the daily press and can easily understand and share your anxiety. It is difficult to imagine anything much more serious than the dislocation of the drainage system of a huge city like this, and, while I am glad to recognise your readiness to rise to the emergency. I feel sure that in so grave a matter you will receive full sympathy, support and co-operation from your local Government should your apprehension prove well founded

AFFAIRS OF THE CITY.

"As regards your reference to the proposed amendment of the Municipal constitution of Calcutta, which is now under the consideration of Government, I may assure you that it is the earnest desire of the Government of India to further the progress of local self-Government in India, wherever possible. I sincerely hope that such increased power as it may be possible to confer will not be given in vain, but will lead to increased efficiency in the discharge of the many and responsible duties of the Corporation.

"With reference to the Calcutta Improvement Trust, as you are aware the Government of India have placed a sum of fifty lakhs at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for payment to the Trust and are making in addition an annual contribution for sixty years, of a lakh and a half towards the cost of improvement schemes. The Government of India are greatly interested in the operations of the Trust which have recently commenced and will be glad to see this great city further improved in health and beauty. I understand that proper arrangements will be made *pari passu* with the progress of the scheme for rehousing the population that must necessarily be displaced.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

"There is one other purely Municipal matter to which you have not referred in your address, about which I should like to say a few words and it is in connection with the Calcutta Municipal Loans Bill. I understand that there has been an impression that the currency of the Corporation's loans will in practice be invariably restricted to a period of thirty years. Orders, however, are under issue which will remove this impression. The Government of India have agreed to the insertion of a provision in the Bill, as in the case of the Bombay City Municipal Act, fixing a maximum term of sixty years for the currency of a loan, and it is hardly necessary for me to say that their intention is to treat the Corporation of Calcutta in respect of their loans in precisely the same way as other Presidency Corporations.

TRIBUTE TO CITIZENS.

"Gentlemen, you represent all sections of the community and as I may not have another opportunity, I am going to trespass upon your patience by saying one or two things which do not bear a purely municipal aspect. I want to take this opportunity of congratulating Calcutta upon the prominent part which she has played in this year's finance as shown at the outset by her taking up the entire rupee loan, and, later in the handling of the banking crisis. The wise and public spirited attitude which the Bank of Bengal has adopted in this anxious period has, I am pleased to see, been generally recognised and appreciated; and I may congratulate Calcutta itself on the steadiness and absence of panic which has been shown throughout. It is a welcome testimony to the underlying soundness of your commercial finance.

IS CALCUTTA NEGLECTED NOW?

"The institution, which it is the custom to describe as a State Bank, has not yet been brought into being and I do not venture to hazard an opinion as to whether it ever will, but that does not say that Government maintain an attitude of entire aloofness on occasions like the present. We have in fact been working in close touch with the Bank of Bengal throughout, and as you know, have placed the Bank in possession, free of interest, of an unusually large supply of funds, in order to enable it to assist within legitimate limits such banks as require and can reasonably claim its aid. We are also prepared, if necessity arises, temporarily to provide the Bank with further funds on the loan terms recently approved and publicly announced by the Secretary of State and these terms, I may remark, will leave the Bank free to place at the disposal of trade the whole or any such special addition to its resources during the period for which any such loan is current. I have heard it said that since the Government of India left Calcutta they have ceased to care for its interests and I venture to think that the attitude we have adopted during this banking crisis is evidence to the contrary.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENTS.

"I should like to call the Railway Administration as another witness for the defence. For the present year Calcutta railways have been provided with as much capital as they can conveniently spend. For the next year, (1914-15) in the programme which has been submitted to the Secretary of State, we have provided for expenditure on open line works and rolling stock for the railways centering in Calcutta the very large sum of seven-and-a, quarter crores of rupees out of a total of eighteen crores. This, gentlemen, is more than one-third of the whole of the funds available in the programme. 1914-15, for the railways in India, and is proportionately a larger sum than has ever before been allotted to the railways centering in Calcutta. The justification for this large sum being spent next year and further sums in ensuing years rests mainly on the confidence that I and the Government of India have in the commercial ability and enterprise of the leading firms in Calcutta. Recognising the difficulties that have had to be contended with in regard to railway transport during the last year, we feel sure that the fullest advantage will be taken of the improved railway facilities which are being provided at a heavy cost to develop trade and that the increased railway receipts consequent thereon will fully justify the expenditure.

THE GANGES BRIDGE.

"But this is not all. To the figures I have just given must be added a further sum of some 60 lakhs we are providing for the Lower Ganges Bridge, a work which will be completed in 1915 and which has been in active progress for the last three years, and which alone will cost Government when complete, 4 1-2 crores of rupees. In urging that Government should find the funds to construct this bridge the commercial community of Calcutta took a very leading part and as it is now certain that the opening of this bridge will lead to a very large development of trade, I would like to congratulate the commercial community of Calcutta on their foresight in so strongly urging that it should be built.

But I have still some more to say about what is being done to develop Calcutta trade.

NEW PROJECTS.

"The Burdwan-Howrah chord line has been sanctioned and 40 lakhs have been allotted for expenditure on it next year in addition to the funds provided for this year, work having already been begun on it. Then surveys have been practically completed for an extension on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway from Bishempur to Howrah and designs drawn out for a new bridge across the Hoodhly near Bally, the site for which has been finally settled with the consent of your Port Commissioners and I do not anticipate there will be much delay before the building of the bridge is put in hand.

"In the matter of railway construction by private enterprise, Calcutta's claims to consideration have been willingly acknowledged. One of your leading firms has recently jointly floated the Sara-Sarajgunj Railway, under a concession given by the Government of India and another concession for a line from Burdwan to Cutwa has also been granted to another firm associated with whom, I am glad to say, has been an Indian gentleman of marked ability and sound knowledge of railway work.

"I claim, gentlemen, that the facts I have just stated show without doubt that the change of capital has not affected the interests of Calcutta in any way.

PORT FACILITIES.

"In regard to the assistance Government is able to give willingly towards the development of the trade of the Port: while Government is making such large efforts to develop your trade, I am glad to know that steps are being taken to enable this future trade to be dealt with at your docks, and other terminal arrangements. You are about to tackle this very difficult question and I think I can fairly claim that the Government of India have gone out of their way to be helpful in lending you the

INDIANS' ULTIMATUM.

THE PRESS AND MR. GANDHI.

EMPHATIC ADVICE TO THE LEADERS.

"TO HESITATE BEFORE COMMITTING THEMSELVES."

CAPETOWN, Dec. 22

The *Cape Times* says that the requests of Mr. Gandhi and others, formulated at the meeting at Durban, though reasonable, constitute a courteous ultimatum, and the journal urges Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues to hesitate before committing themselves to a course which will alienate sympathy in South Africa and overseas, and appears to aim at embarrassing the Government.

DURBAN, Dec. 23.

The *Mercury* says that the Government would lose nothing in the general estimation by conceding the demand for the enlargement of the Commission as suggested by Indians, and for the liberation of the passive resisters. But should the Government refuse, the Indians would be wise to give evidence before the Commission in view of the Government of India sending Sir Benjamin Robertson.

"THE TIMES" SPEAKS.

The Times in a leader says all the facts of the case go to show that there is among whites in South Africa a genuine desire to compose Indian grievances, but it is probably not an over-statement to say that Mr. Gandhi's ultimatum makes it most difficult for any self-respecting Government to treat his demands as a basis of negotiation.—Reuter.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Dec. 22.

In an interview with Reuter's representative regarding the article in the *Cape Times* Mr. Gandhi said nothing was further from his wish than to give the letter the form of an ultimatum. He had not slightest wish to embarrass the Government.

RELEASED PRISONERS' WELCOME.

Mr. Gandhi's wife and three other women passive resisters were released from gaol this morning. They were pulled through the town in carriages by enthusiastic Indians.

Mr. Gandhi, on arriving from Durban, was garlanded and congratulated. In his reply, he urged the Indians to eschew luxuries as a sign of mourning.

Addressing a larger meeting afterwards, he said the Durban Indians were more united than ever in their determination to insist upon the demands formulated at the meeting on Sunday. The meeting endorsed the resolutions passed at the Durban meeting, and decided to prosecute the passive resistance movement unless the Government yielded.

A telegram from Durban states that a cousin and son of Mr. Gandhi and eight other passive resisters, who were arrested for crossing the Transvaal border on September 16 and initiating the present campaign, were released to-day.

DEMANDS REPEATED.

DURBAN, Dec. 22.

The Indian leaders have written a letter to the Government recapitulating their demands. Firstly, they ask for the appointment of two new members of the Commission, preferably Sir James Rose-Innes and Senator Schreiner; secondly, the immediate release of the imprisoned passive resisters; and thirdly, freedom for the leaders to visit the sugar estates and collieries for the purpose of collecting evidence.

The letter points out that while the finding of the Commission, if enlarged as suggested, will be accepted as finally settling the dispute as regards the allegations of ill-treatment of strikers, the Commission's recommendations regarding the original grievances will not be accepted by the Indian community in deprecation of its demands. The letter concludes by reiterating the statement that failing compliance with their demands, as the leaders will not countenance violence even by way of retaliation, the passive resistance movement will be resumed, and the Indians will march across the Transvaal border towards Pretoria as previously. It is expected, however, that the marchers will be much more numerous, the leaders asserting that from ten to twelve thousand will take part.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

At a meeting of Indians in London, presided over by Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree, a resolution was passed urging the Imperial Government to secure the appointment of representatives of India and of the Imperial Government on the Commission in South Africa.

A meeting of Indian women at Johannesburg passed a resolution requesting the Government to accede to the Indian demands, and urging their leaders to persevere to the bitter end.—Reuter.

THE SIKH DEPUTATION.

MULTAN, Dec. 23.

No definite news is avaible from Bahawalpur State except that the proposed deputation of the Hindu Conference did not visit the State as the Council of Regency thought such a step uncalled for.

THE SUGAR MARKET.

8,000 TONS DESTROYED AT GEORGETOWN.

GEORGE TOWN (B. GUIANA), Dec. 23

An explosion, followed by an outbreak of fire, destroyed six blocks of buildings to-day, doing damage to the extent of 700,000 dollars. Eight thousand tons of sugar were destroyed.—Reuter.

THE LEEDS STRIKE.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Hopes of a settlement at Leeds have been shattered by a meeting of strikers last night, at which a resolution was passed to continue the struggle.—Reuter.

THE INDIAN PERIL.

"TIMES" CONCLUDES DISCUSSION.

THE "INGRAINED LOYALTY OF THE PEOPLE."

APPEAL TO "CONSCIENTIOUS DEMOCRATS."

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The third article in *The Times* on the "Indian Peril" deals with nationalism, emphasising the part played by Western education in the creation of nationalism. The article admits that among the 1,670,000 'English literates' in India are men of whom any country might be proud, who deplore the tendencies which they plainly see, but their numbers do not increase and their influence is diminishing in India, and is not felt in England where determined efforts are being made to capture opinion for nationalist purposes.

The article declares that it is difficult to find a trace of real democratic spirit among the *literati*, who are not representative of India which remains an essentially aristocratic country in a sense of which Britishers at Home and in the Dominions have long lost knowledge.

MISTAKES THROUGH IGNORANCE.

Some of our mistakes in India, the article declares, have been due to this lack of knowledge. Were we to abdicate in favour of the nationalists, there would not be the materials to administer a democracy. The success of the present political movement would entail an attempt to govern by the narrowest of oligarchies which, external aggression apart, would instantly crumble to pieces and violate every principle cherished by politicians at Home who support disaffection.

The article mentions the Tripoli and Balkan wars which, it says, assisted the nationalist movement, raising Moslem extremists to power in the counsels of their community. The South African grievances, it continues, are an even greater source of danger. The fact that Britishers in South Africa support the reasonable demands of Indians, that Englishmen freely subscribe to funds for the sufferers, that the £3 tax is doomed, etc., cannot be made clear, and irremediable harm has already been done. Moreover party strife at home, the Ulster situation, violent strikes and the Suffragette movement can be exploited for propagandist purposes.

THE DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

The Times in the fourth and last article on the "Indian Peril," discusses the duty and policy of the Government in the present situation. It describes the check to the progress of social reforms owing to the diversion of energy and funds from the cause of the real people of India and the resulting general lawlessness.

The journal remarks, "How many rising storms have been quieted by the tact and soothing influence of British officials is not guessed in England."

APPEAL TO CONSCIENTIOUS DEMOCRATS.

Referring to the recent bank failures, *The Times* expresses the fear that some ignorant victims may throw the blame on the Government and exhorts the conscientious democrat at Home to reflect upon the tumultuous fores latent in 295 millions, wholly uneducated and inheriting, partly, strong fighting instincts; the welfare of 295 millions, not the momentary gratification of a handful of literates, must be the first duty of the Government. If they succeeded in alienating the masses, India would become ungovernable and it is certain that any visible weakening of the British Government of India would involve wholesale alienation.

UNITE TO GOVERN.

Our Government must concern itself less with politics and more with economics, must unite conflicting elements and reversing the Latin adage "unite to govern," must unflinchingly enforce law and order, realising that misplaced leniency may be cruel in the long run.

There are now Native States showing a higher standard of security than some British districts.

The higher branches of education must be improved, technical education must be built up, and the preposterous misuse of English literature must be eliminated. The judicial system urgently needs overhauling.

THE NEED FOR FRANKNESS.

The article emphasises the loyalty engrained in the peoples of India and advises the Government frankly to explain its objects and firmly to administer the Press Laws. It also advises politicians and publicists at Home to take reasonable care to ascertain the truth.

The great question is, says *The Times*, can democracy govern the vast Eastern Empire? The ruin or progress of India depends on the answer which must be forthcoming in few years.—Reuter.

TRUSTS IN THE U. S.

EFFECT OF GOVERNMENT'S TREATS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

As the result of the Government's threat of more stringent anti-trust legislation a number of Corporations have taken the initiative in reorganising their constitutions in conformity with existing laws, hoping to ward off unfavourable conditions.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN TRAIN ACCIDENT.

ROSTOCK, Dec. 23.

Seven trainmen were injured by an explosion of gas here to-day. The Russian Imperial train was wating to convey the Dowager Empress to St. Petersburg.—Reuter.

U. S. CURRENCY LAW.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

The House of Representatives has passed the Currency Bill. The Senate will probably adopt it to-day.

EMPEROR MENELIK DEAD.

END OF A NOTABLE CAREER.

BRITAIN'S ALLY AGAINST THE MAD MULLAH.

AN ITALIAN DISASTER RECALLED.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

A telegram from Adis Abeba says that the death of the Emperor Menelik is officially announced there.—Reuter.

[Probably no man has ever been reported dead with such frequency as the Emperor Menelik II of Abyssinia. However, as on this occasion the announcement is official, and as it was reported several days ago by the correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, it presumably may be accepted as correct.

The late Emperor was born in 1844. He was the son of Haeli Melicott, King of Shoa, and claimed to be a direct descendant of Solomon, by the Queen of Sheba. On the death of his father in 1855, Menelik was kept a prisoner at Gondar by Kassai, the governor, who had seized the throne, but Menelik managed to escaped. After the death of Kassai known as Emperor Theodore III, in 1868, Menelik continued to struggle against his successor, the Emperor Johannes, and when the latter was killed while fighting the Dervishes in 1889, Menelik was crowned Emperor of Ethiopia. Since his accession Menelik contributed not a little to the progress of his country and under his rule Abyssinia has risen to be a powerful kingdom. He modified some of the barbarous mediæval laws obtaining in his country, and on the whole, justice was fairly administered during his reign. Menelik was singularly liberal and temperate in his religious views and always respected liberty of conscience. Abyssinia, under Menelik, has been a happy hunting ground for missionaries, for the Emperor considered them precursers of civilization and so encouraged their presence in his kingdom. Menelik leaves behind him Queen Taitu and two daughters, his only son having died some years ago.

Emperor Menelik's victory over the Italian forces, opposed to him at Adowa in February 1896, will always remain a landmark in the annals of Ethiopia. In 1889, at the time when he was claiming the throne against Magusta, son of Emperor Johannes, Menelik signed at Ucciali a treaty with Italy, acknowledging Italian claims to the Asmara district. Finding, however, that according to the Italian view of one of its articles the treaty placed his empire under Italian domination, Menelik denounced the treaty. This led to Italian operations against him. The Italian forces under Colonel Baratieri marched, numbering 13,000 men, against Menelik who had mustered something like 90,000 and a strong position at Abba Garima, near Adowa. Here Menelik was able to give a crushing defeat to the Italians, who lost over 4,500 white and 2,000 native troops killed and wounded and over 2,500 prisoners of which 1,600 were white, while Menelik owned to a loss of about 3,000 only. It may be remarked that the white prisoners taken by Menelik were exceedingly well treated by him and throughout the struggle with Italy Menelik behaved with the greatest humanity and dignity. As a result of this defeat Italy was forced to recognise the absolute independence of Abyssinia.

Menelik's relations with England were always of the most cordial character. He co-operated with the English against the late "Mad Mulla" of Somaliland and in each of the campaigns of 1902-03 and 1903-04 Menelik sent a force of 5,000 Abyssinians to help the British troops.]

PARSONS OR LABOURERS.

ANOTHER LAND SPEECH BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

In the course of a speech at Pwllheli, Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in Welsh, said the Government intended to grant to farmers in districts where labourers' wages were compulsorily raised facilities for obtaining reduction in rents, and a temporary reduction would likewise be obtainable in times of depression.

The days of the infamous leasehold system were numbered, said the Chancellor. He wished to deal fairly all round, but if agricultural economy was necessary to keep the people to the land it would be better to economise in parsons than in labourers.—Reuter.

CITY LINER ASHORE.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

A Lloyds' message from Perim states that the steamer "City of Agra" is ashore at Ras-al-ara. The steamer "Moyun" is going to her assistance.—Reuter.

[The "City of Agra" was loaded at Madras and left for Marseilles en route for Antwerp with a general cargo. Her tonnage is 4,800 and on the last voyage she was in charge of Captain Buck. On the present voyage she carried no passengers.]

THE BEDFORD ESTATE.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

It is stated that the Duke of Bedford has also sold parts of his Bloomsbury estate for £300,000.—Reuter.

SIR LIONEL PHILLIPS.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 22.

The second bullet, which had lodged in Sir Lionel Phillips' liver, was removed to-day.

The patient is doing as well as can be expected.—Reuter.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

ANOTHER BORDER RAID.

AFRIDIS ATTACK A STATION.

RAILWAY SERVANT SAID TO BE KIDNAPPED.

FURTHER DETAILS OF LAST SUNDAY'S OUTRAGE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RAWALPINDI, Dec. 23.

Another raid has taken place at Khairabad railway station, which is 4½ miles south of Jahangira. The raiders, probably Afridis, attacked the station at 10 p. m. on December 22, carrying off the assistant station-master and about Rs. 25 of Government cash.

Police and military left Peshawar Cantonment by the 2 down mail last night for the scene of the raid.

SUNDAY'S OUTRAGE.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE OCCURRENCE.

LAHORE, Dec. 23.

The official report of the raid at Jahangira Road Station, issued by the District Traffic Superintendent, Rawalpindi, says that the gang consisted of about thirty trans-border raiders armed with Martini-Henri rifles. The object of the raid was the robbery of the cash takings of the Nowshera-Dargai Railway, but owing to the derailment of a goods train on that line the cash was delayed and not sent by the mail. After ransacking the brake-van the raiders disappeared into the surrounding hills. Police and military parties are scouring the country in the hope of interrupting the raiders. No injury occured to passengers.

The Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar telegraphed yesterday to Delhi from Jahangira Road that the tracks leading into the hills south of the station are being followed by police, villagers and troops.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* learns that immediately on receipt of news of the outrage on Sunday, two hundred troops, British and Indian, mounted and foot, were sent out from Nowshera to try and head off the budmashes.

Jahangira Road is a small wayside station the staff of which consists only of a station-master and a few menials.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST OPENED.

DELHI, Dec. 23.

The Hon. Mr. Abbott has opened a subscription list for the families of the Anglo-Indian railway servants killed in the Jehangira railway outrage. He has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the fund.

Remittances are payable to the Alliance Bank, Lahore.

GERMANY AND BRITAIN.

REMARKABLE ESSAY BY PRINCE BUELOW.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.

Prince Buelow, in an interesting essay which he has contributed to a book entitled "Germany under William II," attributes the British attitude towards German naval and political expansion to the traditional British policy of opposing the strongest continental Power. Prince Buelow maintains that this attitude is unjustifiable in the case of Germany, since her aims are fundamentally different from those animating Britain's rivals in past ages.

He declares frankly that it would have been a mistake for Germany to join an anti-British coalition on the Continent at the time of the Boer War, although public opinion would have favoured it.

Referring to Mr. Chamberlain's overtures for an alliance at the opening of the Boer War, Prince Buelow says absolutely binding engagements would have been neccessary, and that would have brought Germany into antagonism with Russia.—Reuter.

[In the *Bombay Gazette* on Monday last there appeared a fuller review of Prince Buelow's article than is contained in this message]

THE POSEN TRAGEDY.

A MAID'S VERSION OF THE AFFAIR.

POSEN, Dec. 22.

At the judicial enquiry into the Nielczynskis tragedy, the countess's maid testified that the nephew was spending the evening at the Castle. He drank a quantity of wine and wanted to borrow money from his uncle or aunt. After the countess had retired, her nephew came to her room, in spite of the countess's urgent entreaty that he would not do so. He was afterwards returning to his own room when the husband arrived and the tragedy occurred.

In his evidence, the count insisted that he was searching for burglars and found the two together in the bedroom. He fired while in an uncontrollable fury.—Reuter.

PRIZE COMPETITION.

FOR LADY READERS.

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is offering a valuable prize to its lady readers. Full details of the competition will be found on page 9.

DELHI OUTRAGE.

DRAMATIC INCIDENT IN COURT.

BENGALI ACCUSED AND THE BOMB.

STARTLING ALLEGATIONS IN RAJABAZAAR CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

At the hearing of the Rajabazaar bomb factory case yesterday at Alipore, an inspector of the Delhi Police produced some fragments of the bomb which was thrown at the Viceroy on the occasion of His Excellency's public entry into the city. The bombs in the Rajabazaar factory were of similar composition.

A sub-inspector of police from Mymensingh deposed that he was present when the recent outrage occurred. He found the dead body of Bunkim Chowdhury, but could not say whether the present accused were implicated.

After evidence had been given as to the composition of the Midnapore and Moulvi Bazaar bombs, the court rose for the day.

A dramatic incident at the hearing was when the police confronted the accused with fragments of no less than four bombs, in some cases extracted from the persons wounded by them in such different localities as Delhi, Mymensingh, Midnapore and Moulvi Bazaar, the case for the prosecution being that all these bombs, including the one by which the Viceroy himself was injured, originated in the factory of the accused.

FRENCH MILITARY POLICY.

M. BRIAND'S SLASHING ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, Dec. 23.

M. Briand, the ex-Premier, in a slashing attack against the present Government, declared that the three-years' service, which the Government first wanted to upset and then had to swallow, had put France in her proper place.

France, peaceful and serene, could look straight ahead, conscious of her strength and knowing that nobody could impair her dignity.

M. Briand maintained that the policy of his section of the Republicans was a policy of progress and social reform.

ARMY OFFICERS' PAY.

PARIS, Dec. 23.

The Chamber has passed a Bill increasing the pay of army officers and N.-C.O.'s. M. Caillaux, replying to questions, foreshadowed an increase of the salaries of civil officials.—Reuter.

NEW BALLOON RECORD.

GERMAN AERONAUT'S LONG FLIGHT.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.

A German balloon, which ascended at Bitterfeld, descended at Perm in East Russia, having travelled a distance of 1,740 miles in 87 hours. This is generally accepted as a record.—Reuter.

THE BALKAN SETTLEMENT.

GREECE AND THE BRITISH PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Reuter learns that Greece is still officially unaware of the British proposals regarding Albania and the Ægean Islands. It is pointed out in Greek quarters that the proposed southern boundary gives Albania 140,000 Greeks out of a total of 220,000.—Reuter.

BULGARIAN POLITICS.

ATTITUDE OF AGRARIAN PARTY TO GOVERNMENT.

SOFIA, Dec. 23.

There is at present considerable political ferment, due to the failure of a strong section of the Agrarians to reach an agreement with the Government. Hitherto there have been no disturbances. The Chamber will meet at the beginning of January.—Reuter.

ARMS FOR MEXICAN PRESIDENT.

REBELS' THREAT TO DESTROY SHIPS CARRYING THEM.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

The Mexican rebels have informed Lloyd's that all vessels of whatever nationality bringing munitions consigned to President Huerta, will be destroyed.

It is believed that the threat is somewhat empty as the rebels possess no ships.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS.

GOVERNMENT'S SWEEPING VICTORY.

CAIRO, Dec. 23.

The first elections to the new legislative assembly have resulted in a sweeping victory for the Government. Less than twenty Opposition candidates were successful out of a total of 66 elected, plus the members nominated by the Government.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN BUSH FIRES.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 23.

Two hundred houses and camps have been destroyed by bush fires. Hundreds of persons are homeless.—Reuter.

THE VICEROY IN CALCUTTA.

ACCORDED A WARM WELCOME.

H. E. DEFENDS CHANGE OF CAPITALS.

SPIRITED REPLY TO CHARGE OF SLIGHTING CALCUTTA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

Lord Hardinge arrived in Calcutta punctually to-day and had a magnificent reception, troops and police lining the routes. The procession included a battery of artillery and the Calcutta Light Horse. The arrangements were much the same as in the case of the Royal reception two years ago, the Governor and Lady Carmichael meeting Their Excellencies at Prinsep's Ghat and accompanying them to Government House, where there was a large gathering of officials, foreign representatives, and leading Indians and Europeans upon the steps.

Being the middle of the day the crowd outside was small, but the Volunteers and Cadets turned out in fair numbers. In Old Court House-street the footpaths were kept almost completely clear of people, but there was a considerable number on the verandahs of the houses.

Their Excellencies arrived at Government House at 12-25 p. m. and after inspecting the troops and escort, the formalities of a public arrival took place, H. E. the Governor presenting the Chief Justice, the Bishop, the Members of the Executive Council. The Chief Justice presented the Judges and the Advocate-General. Among those present to meet the Viceroy were the Maharajas of Cooch Bihar, Durbhanga and Burdwan.

AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

Later in the day an address of welcome was presented to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge by members of the Municipal Corporation.

In reply thereto His Excellency said:—

"Gentlemen, I am afraid that I am regarded in the light of a deserter from Calcutta and I therefore value the more highly the compliment you have paid me in presenting me with this address of welcome.

"I am most grateful and, indeed, deeply touched by your appreciative references to the spirit in which the administration of India is carried out by my Government and should like to thank you very warmly for the friendly language in which your address is couched. My wife and I have very pleasant recollections of two cold weathers spent within these walls and I certainly think that future Viceroys should make a point of maintaining a close connection with your city; while speaking for myself, I hope that this may not be the last occasion when I may pay you a visit. It is exactly a year ago to-day that I was temporarily disabled by the attempt upon my life and I can only thank God for sparing it and hope that it may not have been spared in vain.

INCREASING WORK.

"As the months roll by the quantity of work to be done seems ever to increase, and the burden of responsibility to grow greater, and my prayer is not so much that I may be able to work as that in the renewed health and strength that have been vouchsafed to me, the work that I shall do may be rightly guided in useful and fruitful channels.

"Up to the present time the anxieties to which you refer about the outfall of your drainage system have not been brought to my notice officially and that is only natural as the question is, I understand, still in the preliminary stages of investigation; but I have seen references to the subject in the daily press and can easily understand and share your anxiety. It is difficult to imagine anything much more serious than the dislocation of the drainage system of a huge city like this, and, while I am glad to recognise your readiness to rise to the emergency. I feel sure that in so grave a matter you will receive full sympathy, support and co-operation from your local Government should your apprehension prove well founded

AFFAIRS OF THE CITY.

"As regards your reference to the proposed amendment of the Municipal constitution of Calcutta, which is now under the consideration of Government, I may assure you that it is the earnest desire of the Government of India to further the progress of local self-Government in India, wherever possible. I sincerely hope that such increased power as it may be possible to confer will not be given in vain, but will lead to increased efficiency in the discharge of the many and responsible duties of the Corporation.

"With reference to the Calcutta Improvement Trust, as you are aware the Government of India have placed a sum of fifty lakhs at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for payment to the Trust and are making in addition an annual contribution for sixty years, of a lakh and a half towards the cost of improvement schemes. The Government of India are greatly interested in the operations of the Trust which have recently commenced and will be glad to see this great city further improved in health and beauty. I understand that proper arrangements will be made *pari passu* with the progress of the scheme for re-housing the population that must necessarily be displaced.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

"There is one other purely Municipal matter to which you have not referred in your address, about which I should like to say a few words and it is in connection with the Calcutta Municipal Loans Bill. I understand that there has been an impression that the currency of the Corporation's loans will in practice be invariably restricted to a period of thirty years. Orders, however, are under issue which will remove this impression. The Government of India have agreed to the insertion of a provision in the Bill, as in the case of the Bombay City Municipal Act, fixing a maximum term of sixty years for the currency of a loan, and it is hardly necessary for me to say that their intention is to treat the Corporation of Calcutta in respect of their loans in precisely the same way as other Presidency Corporations.

TRIBUTE TO CITIZENS.

"Gentlemen, you represent all sections of the community and as I may not have another opportunity, I am going to trespass upon your patience by saying one or two things which do not bear a purely municipal aspect. I want to take this opportunity of congratulating Calcutta upon the prominent part which she has played in this year's finance as shown at the outset by her taking up the entire rupee loan, and, later in the handling of the banking crisis. The wise and public spirited attitude which the Bank of Bengal has adopted in this anxious period has, I am pleased to see, been generally recognised and appreciated; and I may congratulate Calcutta itself on the steadiness and absence of panic which has been shown throughout. It is a welcome testimony to the underlying soundness of your commercial finance.

IS CALCUTTA NEGLECTED NOW?

"The institution, which it is the custom to describe as a State Bank, has not yet been brought into being and I do not venture to hazard an opinion as to whether it ever will, but that does not say that Government maintain an attitude of entire aloofness on occasions like the present. We have in fact been working in close touch with the Bank of Bengal throughout, and as you know, have placed the Bank in possession, free of interest, of an unusually large supply of funds, in order to enable it to assist within legitimate limits such banks as require and can reasonably claim its aid. We are also prepared, if necessity arises, temporarily to provide the Bank with further funds on the loan terms recently approved and publicly announced by the Secretary of State and these terms, I may remark, will leave the Bank free to place at the disposal of trade the whole or any such special addition to its resources during the period for which any such loan is current. I have heard it said that since the Government of India left Calcutta they have ceased to care for its interests and I venture to think that the attitude we have adopted during this banking crisis is evidence to the contrary.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENTS.

"I should like to call the Railway Administration as another witness for the defence. For the present year Calcutta railways have been provided with as much capital as they can conveniently spend. For the next year, (1914-15) in the programme which has been submitted to the Secretary of State, we have provided for expenditure on open line works and rolling stock for the railways centering in Calcutta the very large sum of seven-and-a, quarter crores of rupees out of a total of eighteen crores. This, gentlemen, is more than one-third of the whole of the funds available in the programme, 1914-15, for the railways in India, and is proportionately a larger sum than has ever before been allotted to the railways centering in Calcutta. The justification for this large sum being spent next year and further sums in ensuing years rests mainly on the confidence that I and the Government of India have in the commercial ability and enterprise of the leading firms in Calcutta. Recognising the difficulties that have had to be contended with in regard to railway transport during the last year, we feel sure that the fullest advantage will be taken of the improved railway facilities which are being provided at a heavy cost to develop trade and that the increased railway receipts consequent thereon will fully justify the expenditure.

THE GANGES BRIDGE.

"But this is not all. To the figures I have just given must be added a further sum of some 60 lakhs we are providing for the Lower Ganges Bridge, a work which will be completed in 1915 and which has been in active progress for the last three years, and which alone will cost Government when complete, 1 1-2 crores of rupees. Inurging that Government should find the funds to construct this bridge the commercial community of Calcutta took a very leading part and as it is now certain that the opening of this bridge will lead to a very large development of trade, I would like to congratulate the commercial community of Calcutta on their foresight in so strongly urging that it should be built.

But I have still some more to say about what is being done to develop Calcutta trade.

NEW PROJECTS.

"The Burdwan-Howrah chord line has been sanctioned and 40 lakhs have been allotted for expenditure on it next year in addition to the funds provided for this year, work having already been begun on it. Then surveys have been practically completed for an extension on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway from Bishempur to Howrah and designs drawn out for a new bridge across the Hoodhly near Bally, the site for which has been finally settled with the consent of your Port Commissioners and I do not anticipate there will be much delay before the building of the bridge is put in hand.

"In the matter of railway construction by private enterprise, Calcutta's claims to consideration have been willingly acknowledged. One of your leading firms has recently jointly floated the Sara-Sarajgunj Railway, under a concession given by the Government of India and another concession for a line from Burdwan to Cutwa has also been granted to another firm associated with whom, I am glad to say, has been an Indian gentleman of marked ability and sound knowledge of railway work.

"I claim, gentlemen, that the facts I have just stated show without doubt that the change of capital has not affected the interests of Calcutta in any way.

PORT FACILITIES.

"In regard to the assistance Government is able to give willingly towards the development of the trade of the Port: while Government is making such large efforts to develop your trade, I am glad to know that steps are being taken to enable this future trade to be dealt with at your docks, and other terminal arrangements. You are about to tackle this very difficult question and I think I can fairly claim that the Government of India have gone out of their way to be helpful in lending you the

services of Sir Henry Burt; for, to tell you the truth, he is a difficult man to spare and it was only after considerable hesitation and in special consideration for your difficulties and problems that I agreed to lend you his services at our temporary expense.

"I feel sure that by the help of the outside advice which you have now secured, coupled with the sound commonsense and business aptitude of the commercial men of Calcutta, a satisfactory solution will be found to remove existing difficulties and you can rely on the Government of India assisting, as far as it reasonably can, in helping towards this solution.

"As regards other projects or schemes of development connected with Calcutta that may in the future come before me and the Government of India, I can assure the members of the Corporation that they will be considered in no narrow spirit but broadly upon their merits and in co-ordination with the requirements of other parts of India.

A PERSONAL NOTE.

"Before concluding, let me say how deeply touched Lady Hardinge and I were by your friendly thought of making a gift to her on this occasion and how grateful we both are for your acceptance of her wishes in connection with it and for your generous donation to the Dufferin Zenana Hospital. There are no institutions in which she takes a deeper interest than those of which the object is to help and alleviate the sufferings of her own sex. I thank you again very warmly for your kindly welcome and good wishes towards Lady Hardinge and myself."

THE LUCKNOW VISIT.

DELHI, Dec. 23.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge will visit Lucknow on January 9. His Excellency is opening the Medical College Hospital and the Gumti Bridge on the 10th.

The Viceroy will spend a few days in a shooting camp. Lady Hardinge remaining at Lucknow as the guest of Sir James and Lady Meston.

His Excellency returns to Lucknow on the 15th.

MR. A. CHAMBERLAIN'S FORTUNE.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The late Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, chairman of Messrs. Kynoch, Ltd., left £143,000.—Reuter.

A STUDY IN BANKING.

HUERTA'S WAY OF STOPPING A RUN.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 23.

In order to check the run on banks, the President has decreed a bank holiday until the end of the year. The principal banks, however, have resolved not to act thereupon.—Reuter.

THE LAW'S DELAY.

CALCUTTA JUDGE'S SEVERE CRITICISM.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

Some strong observations were made in the High Court yesterday, regarding delay in deciding the case in which Mr. Tom Melbourne, a comedy artiste of the Gaiety Theatre, was charged with assaulting Mr. Moller, under circumstances already reported.

It appears that on Saturday Mr. Justice Holmwood, at his residence, issued a rule calling upon the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why Melbourne should not be permitted to leave for Colombo and be represented in court by a pleader. Upon this Mr. Melbourne left for Colombo.

When the matter was mentioned in the High Court yesterday, Mr. James asked their lordships to end the matter by fining his client Melbourne.

Mr. Justice Holmwood: The case has been disgracefully prolonged and is a public scandal. I hope you will do your best to have it finished to-day. The magistrate can show cause before us without any prejudice to you. Your client must be allowed to appear by a pleader to-day, as he is not in Calcutta. Whatever cause may be shown by the magistrate, it is quite impossible to get this man back to-day and the case must be disposed of to-day. If it is not, the learned Presidency Magistrate and the parties will hear something about it. We are both agreed that the time this case has taken is a perfect disgrace to justice.

Mr. Buckland: It is most deplorable.

Mr. Justice Holmwood: It is most deplorable. It must be finished at once. If there is any delay on the part of the defence, we will issue a warrant and bring the man back. That is our last observation, and if it is not finished to-day, we may find it necessary to recall the accused.

Mr. James: I hope your lordships will take it up and finish it to-day.

Mr. Justice Holmwood: It is not a matter for us to settle. The magistrate ought to finish it in half an hour.

Subsequently in the police court, Mr. Keays said he would deliver judgment on Jan. 3.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Dec. 23.

The arrangements for the Congress have all been completed and delegates have begun to arrive.

The president, accompanied by distinguished delegates, will arrive by steamer early to-morrow and will be taken in procession.

ALIGARH COLLEGE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALIGARH, Dec. 23.

Nawab Viqarulmulk, Mr. Justice Shah in of the Punjab, the Raja of Mahmoodabad, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Masood, Mr. Mahammad Ali of the *Comrade* and Mr. Syed Wazir Hoosein, are amongst those expected at the Aligarh College emergency meeting on January 1.

GARRISON REVOLT

CHINESE LOOT A TREASURY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 23.

News received from Burma states that the Chinese garrison at Talifu mutinied a few days ago and looted the Treasury.

It is not yet known to what extent the mutiny has spread. Further reports from Yunnan are expected shortly.

SAW "DEAD" MAN ALIVE.

DOCTOR'S ADMISSION IN THE INSURANCE CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 23.

The following further evidence has been recorded in the Benares insurance fraud case.

Inspector Mukherji, in re-examination, after repeating his former evidence, produced the cypher letter sent by Baroda, after his mock funeral, to Makhoda, enquiring if Makhoda had applied for money and sent for Baroda's wife. The cypher letter contains references to other conspirators. He filed the key and the translation of the cypher letter.

Witness gave secondary evidence as to the contents of the letter lost from the Court's file, and stated that he informed the court on December 11, in the evening, that the accused were planning to remove the letter from the court file.

Lall Mohan Goswami deposed that he introduced Makhoda and Ram Chandra Chakravarty to Raghunath Prasad Ahalmad of the Joint Magistrate's court, who took exhibits to his house where Makhoda and Ram Chandra went to take copies. They sent witness away on the pretence of calling Ramlal to assist in the copying.

Babu Atulchandra Biswas, photographer of the C. I. D., deposed to having steamed open the folds of the horoscope. It disclosed that the old horoscope was folded and calculations were written on the back.

Inspector Mukherji, recalled, filed a transcript in Bengali of the cypher letter deciphered by him.

The Court questioned Dr. Ramlal Chaudhury, the accused, who acknowledged having written the death certificates and the letter to the company, stating that he was present at the time of Baroda's death. He spoke to having seen Baroda alive after his mock funeral.

EDITOR'S APPEAL.

CONVICTION UPSET IN DEFAMATION CHARGE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

The appeal preferred by Dewan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, editor of the *Indian Patriot*, against his conviction and sentence to pay a fine of Rs. 200, by Mr. W. S. Marshall, Junior Presidency Magistrate, Georgetown, on a charge of having published in the issue of his paper for March 11, a report defamatory to the Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nair, came on to-day.

It was alleged in the Police Court that the paper had stated that Dr. Nair used the words "Hang them on the nearest tree," applying the words to the sufferers from malaria at Tondiarpet.

The case came on for hearing at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair and Mr. Justice Ayling. The plea on the part of Dr. Nair was that the words were used in a private conversation and were never meant to apply to the suffering ratepayers and that it was maliciously misrepresented by the paper to apply to the sufferers.

Mr. R. Sadagopachariar, on behalf of the appellant, contended that there was really no difference between the report published in the paper and what Dr. Nair and his witnesses admitted as having transpired at the corporation meeting. He maintained that the evidence did not sustain the conviction and that his client was not guilty of the charge made.

After hearing Mr. J. L. Rosario in support of the conviction, their lordships reversed the conviction and the sentence, holding that the point of defamation complained of lay in the imputation that Dr. Nair was indifferent to the sufferings of the residents of Tondiarpet. The question was whether the article complained of contained this imputation. The wording was somewhat ambiguous, and on the whole their lordships did not believe that a more sinister interpretation could be put upon it.

Their lordships directed the fine to be refunded.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE.

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Dec. 23.

The following medical women have been appointed by the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to the Women's Medical Service for India. These appointments will date from January 1, 1914, under the rules and regulations which have already been published:—Miss F. B. Leach, M.D., Miss M. I. Balfour, M.D., Miss A. L. Mckenzie, M.D., Miss K. A. Platt, M.B., Miss H. Lauder, M.D., Mrs. F. D. Barnes, M.D., Miss A M. Watts, L.R.C.P. and S., Miss J. E. George, L.R.C.P. and S., Miss Yamini Sen, L.R.C. P. and S., Miss H. J. C. Maclaren, M B., Miss S. H. Commissariat, F.R.C.S., Miss P. T. Copeland, M.B., Miss M. A. Webb, L.R.C.P. and S., Miss J. B. Engineer, L.R.C.P. and S., Miss M. A. D. Naoroji, M.B., Miss M. O'Brien, M.B., Miss M. L. Batho, L.F.P. and S., Miss O. T. Leonard, M.B., Miss K. M. O'Neill, M.B., Miss P. B. Malabari, L.R.C.P. and S., Miss M. C. Murphy, M.B., Miss F. A Scott, L.R.C.P. and S., Miss Ma Saw Sa, F.R.C.S.

Since they were selected, Miss Malabari, who is now in England, and Miss Engineer in Bombay, have expressed their regret that they are unable to join the service.

THE BANKING CRISIS.

POSITION OF CONCERNS IN THE PUNJAB.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Dec. 23.

Pending the appointment of an official liquidator for the Amritsar Bank, the District Judge, Lahore, ordered the accounts of the bank to be audited by Messrs. Ferguson and Co., of Bombay, who have just submitted their report.

The auditors say, "We are of opinion that the advances made to Harikishen Lall and the companies with which he was connected were far too large, amounting on the 30th of September last to Rs. 16,81,000, and further it is evident that the bank has not been recovering interest on a large number of its loans, both great and small, with a result that they now considerably exceed the amount of the original promissory notes signed by the borrowers.

With regard to the question of the extent to which the bank's advances are likely to prove recoverable, it is self-evident that everything depends on the ultimate position of the large advances to Harkishen Lall and the companies with which he is connected, most of which seem to be in any but prosperous circumstances. The position in connection with these advances is so uncertain that we do not feel justified in indulging in an estimate which may subsequently prove very wide of the mark. With regard to the remaining advances, we think, so far as it is possible to form an opinion on the information at our disposal, that realisation ought to be effected with a loss ranging from twenty to forty per cent. of the total amount advanced.

THE BANK OF ASIA.

Certain shareholders of the Bank of Asia, Limited, Lahore, have submitted an application before the District Judge for the compulsory winding up of the bank and the appointment of a provisional liquidator. The judge has passed an order calling on the directors of the bank to appear on the 2nd January.

The Bank of Asia was registered last year with an authorised capital of twenty-five lakhs, of which more than five lakhs have been subscribed and only Rs. 36,000 paid up.

THE ROYAL BANK.

The Royal Bank of India of Bannu Province, which has just stopped payment, had for its managing director, Malik Lila Ram, younger brother of Malik Girdhirilal, brother-in-law of Harkishenlal and a director of Amritsar Bank.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

DR. EWING'S ADDRESS TO CONVOCATION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Dec. 23.

The annual Convocation of the Punjab University was held to-day, His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, the Chancellor, presiding. An address was delivered by Dr. Ewing, the Vice-Chancelor, which took the shape of a moral discourse, in which the speaker laid emphasis on the kind of character the University is expected to develop in view of the social, intellectual, and moral requirements of the country.

Dr. Ewing said, "Personal character, clean, strong, definite and true, is a quality, the absence of which in an individual, to whom is assigned a position of leadership, or who arrogates to himself such a position, no community can afford to excuse."

Referring to the growth of commercial activity in the country, Dr. Ewing said it is a prominent feature of our times.

"We may not," he continued, "and I take it most of us do not, set high value upon honesty only because it is the best policy yet we are not thereby precluded from recognising the expediency, utility and necessity of high moral principles throughout the entire domain of trade and commerce."

Concluding, Dr. Ewing said, "Unselfish, patriotic service, performed for the welfare of those whose opportunities and privileges have been fewer than yours, works persistently done free from the light of self-advertisement and rendered effective by the tact and skill of which your training has made you masters. It is upon this that your equipment and environment summon you to enter."

H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Dec. 23.

Word has been received from His Highness the Aga Khan that he will visit Rangoon during the first week in February. This will be his first visit to Burma for several years, and nothing is being left undone by members of the Khojah community to make the event a memorable one.

It is expected that large number of visitors will come from India. Already a committee of arrangement is at work and the community have petitioned the Chairman of the Port Commissioners, to grant them permission to erect a temporary pandal at Barr Street Jetty, capable of accommodating 500 people, where the Aga Khan will be presented with an address of welcome.

THE TRANSPORT "ROHILLA."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Dec. 23.

The hired transport "Rohilla" left Southampton on December 19.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale

AND

Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

THE WEATHER.

REPORTED PRACTICALLY DRY EVERYWHERE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Dec. 23.

The weather has been dry practically everywhere. The temperature is higher than usual in the United Provinces.

Forecast: A few showers in Assam and Upper Burma.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (21-t)	59·3	51·0	...	6·15
Jask	74·8	59·8	...	1·43
Muskat (21st)	75·3	?	...	0·08
Multan	68.3	41·5	...	0·10
Rawalpindi	55·4	36·1	...	1·85
Lahore	67·9	43·2	...	0·49
Sirsa	71·8	43·0	...	0·65
Ambala	71·5	42·9	...	0·72
Delhi	74·0	43·8	...	0·52
Agra	78·0	51·0	...	0·00
Mainpuri	79·8	50·6	...	0·26
Jhansi	81·6	57·5	...	0·37
Cawnpore	80·6	53·0	...	0·02
Allahabad	81·5	52·9	..	0·68
Jacobabad	72·1	44·8	...	1·30
Karachi	78·0	57·0	...	0·17
Ajmer	74·1	43·7	...	2·34
Jaipur	75·2	47·1	...	0·26
Kotah	79·5	54·1	...	1·03
Bhuj	77·5	52·0	...	0·03
Dwarka	77·8	69·7	...	0·00
Veraval	84·1	69·8	...	0·00
Rajkot	82·3	51·3	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	82·5	53·8	...	0·00
Surat	85·9	60·6	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	83·1	57·7	...	0·00
Deesa	82·3	46·9	...	0·01
Neemuch	79·4	45·5	...	0·04
Indore	82·1	51·1	...	0·20
Jubbulpore	81·3	47·3	...	0·94
Saugor	79·8	54·6	...	0·81
Hosangabad	83·1	43·4	...	0·77
Khandwa	86·7	54·1	...	0·00
Akola	88·2	50·5	...	0·49
Amraoti	85·4	53·3	...	1·31
Nagpur	85·6	53·8	...	0·85
Chanda	86·0	48·0	...	0·37
Raipur	82·7	55·6	...	1·26
BOMBAY	82·2	69·2	...	0
Ratnagiri	85·8	62·4	...	0
Mormugao	84·0	68·7	...	0
Karwar	89·2	67·0	...	0
Malegaon	89·9	52·1	...	0·08
Ahmednagar	85·1	51·3	...	0·16
Poona	86·0	58·1	...	0
Sholapur	87·9	61·3	...	0·01
Bijapur	88·7	57·5	...	0·24
Belgaum	85·3	58·5	...	0·82
Aurangabad	85·4	50·2	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	88·9	55·7	...	0·02
Hyderabad	83·8	73·8	...	0·09
Mangalore	89·3	76·1	...	0·93
Calicut	88·3	76·2	...	4·67
Cochin	91·2	74·5	...	4·48
Colombo	86·5	63·5	...	27·02
Masulipatam	92·9	62·6	...	...
Ballary	91·0	63·5	...	0·04
Cuddapah	85·6	64·1	...	3·09
Madras	82·2	67·4	...	27·67
Bangalore	85·3	59·1	...	0·30
Coimbatore	86·7	65·4	...	4.87
Trichinopoly	89·1	66·8	...	10·30
Negapatam	80·2	72·1	...	52·38

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 23rd December, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in north Gujarat and Kathiawar. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in excess. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so generally.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 90 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 23rd December, 1913, was 30·229 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Anercid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

BRITISH TAXATION.

The following messages, which appear in the Australian papers are later than the mail:—

London, Dec. 7.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) speaking at Oldham yesterday, said that if the expenditure of Great Britain and Europe were maintained at its present rate for the next 10 years it would cause grave disquietude. Great Britain was faced with a demand for increased educational expenditure, and the time had come to re-examine the whole system of taxation. The haphazard rebates and graduations under the Income Tax Act should be replaced by a more equitable system.

OCEAN ACCIDENT.

London, Dec. 7.

Lloyd's Shipping Office has received a message from Dakar, in French Senegal, stating that the barque Loire last week picked up 26 members of the crew of the wrecked vessel Dulgomar. The rescued men state that Captain Isbister and three of the crew lost their lives in the wreck.

GAMBLING CONCESSION.

Budapest, Dec. 7.

Dr. Tisza (Premier) and Count Hedervary (ex-Premier) have refunded out of their own pockets £60,000 which the Hungarian Traffic Bank contributed to the Government party's funds in recognition of the concession granted to the bank to run a gambling casino on Margaret Island in the Danube.

CANADIAN PRISONS.

Montreal, Dec. 7.

At the prison investigation at Kingston, in Ontario, on Friday, extraordinary charges of barbarities were laid against the prison authorities.

Convicts declared that when slight insubordination took place the water hose was turned upon the prisoners until they lapsed into unconsciousness. One convict was paralysed for three days after one of these hosing performances, and another had the flesh torn form his arms and chest by the force of the water. Convicts were also strapped up to the bars of their cells.

AMERICAN STORMS.

New York, Dec. 7.

Severe snowstorms have been sweeping over the districts in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains during the last few days. In Denver, in Colorado, on Thursday night the snow lay six feet deep, and the street traffic had to be suspended, with the result that many passengers had to spend the night in the tram cars.

At Bryan, in Texas, storms caused the Brazos river to overflow. Over 1,000 persons were marooned, and many of them suffered severely from cold and hunger before they were rescued by boats.

NATIONAL INSURANCE.

London, Dec. 7.

The delegates to the British Medical Association's conference on Friday rejected the council's proposal to form a fighting fund by voluntary subscriptions, with the object of raising £40,000 a year to provide against trouble in working the National Insurance Act. Subsequently the delegates decided to take a postal vote on the question, and it also decided to raise the ordinary subscription to £2 2s. a year. The latter decision does not apply to foreign and colonial members.

GERMAN UNEMPLOYMENT.

Berlin, Dec. 7.

In the Reichstag on Friday, Herr Delbrueck (Minister for the Home Office), replying to an interpellation, said that the introduction of legislation against unemployment was at present impracticable. He promised, however, to extend the scope of the employment bureau.

PERSIAN TROUBLES.

Teheran, Dec. 7.

After four days of sharp fighting between the gendarmes and the tribesmen last week, the former cleared the Shiraz-Bushire-road. The gendarmes hanged three of the fomenters of disturbances, but some of the more important culprits escaped.

CULT OF THE ANTIQUE.

LORD CURZON POINTS TO A DANGER.

Earl Curzon, presiding over a meeting of the Committee for the Survey of Memorials of Greater London, said, things were not so bad as they were a little while ago; but it was terrible to think of what had been lost in the past thirty years—swept away, wiped out, destroyed. Sometimes the destruction had been the result of the ignorant or the heedless vandalism of public bodies, municipalities, and school boards.

Sometimes an entire locality had fallen into the merciless clutch of the jerry-builder, or, again, the unskilful renovator—that worst of criminals—had been at work in a period of low taste, and had destroyed far more than he had restored.

In some respects, his lordship proceeded, a reaction had set in. Public corporations were beginning to have a sense of the value of the antique and beautiful buildings which might happen to be within their area, and almost every borough liked to have its local memorials of the past. Simultaneously the necessity for open spaces for the health of the people was preserving from the depredations of the builder many beauty-spots that might otherwise have disappeared. The number of people who were interested in old things was daily on the increase.

On the other hand, he was not sure that the growth of the cult for the antique was not in itself a danger; for, the dealers were everywhere engaged in despoiling old mansions and searching for obscure treasures in the desire to gratify the ravenous taste of their customers; and the result too often was that, while the object was preserved, it was torn away from its original setting, and lost all historical value by being transferred to modern and often incongruous surroundings.

In such a condition of affairs as that it seemed to his lordship that there was an ever-increasing need for the activities of a society that would devote itself as a special duty to the record of old buildings and objects before they had been ravished by the zeal of the curio-hunter or swept away by the needs of the times. That was the object that they had set before themselves.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Our Military correspondent writes:—In the preface which has been written to "War and Women", an interesting account of good work well done by a detachment of the Convoy Corps in the Balkan War, Lord Esher propounds the view that to send hospital help to foreign armies engaged in war is a breach of neutrality. The records of the Convey Corps' achievements in the Balkans proves, he says, how effectively a body of well-meaning, philanthrophic and earnest folk can assist combatants in patching up wounded to go and kill and maim their opponents, thus breaking the law of neutrality as completely as though they supplied arms or cash, or munitions of war and even volunteers in a cause which is not the cause of our land and people. This is a point which is easy to understand, but with it is equally impossible to agree: and it is unlikely that Lord Esher would obtain much support in giving effect to such a view of the action of those who give voluntary aid to the sick and wounded of foreign belligerents.

A "SUFFICIENT" NAVY.

The extract in advance published by the *Times* this week, from the forthcoming work "Germany under the Emperor Willian II" suffice to show that the book will be perused with interest not only in Germany, but also throughout our Empire, especially those parts from the pen of Prince Bulow which deals with the development of the German Navy. The construction of a "sufficient" navy, the Prince declares, was the task before his eyes from the moment, when he was appointed Foreign Secretary in 1897, the year it may be noted in which Admiral von Tirpitz was appointed Secretary of State to the Imperial Navy Office. What Prince Bulow then understood by a sufficient navy for Germany may be gathered from his expression that his country was exposed to danger so long as it would trade and its shipping had no national defence upon the seas in face of the supreme navies of other Powers. That was the beginning upon which Admiral von Tirpitz has been able so enlarge, and substitute a higher ideal that the naval position of the Empire should be such that she will be too formidable as a maritime enemy to be lightly challenged with by the gratest of Naval Powers. Prince Bulow, in reviewing the years during which German sea power has grown from practically nothing to that of the second naval state, pays a high tribute to the Emperor William II who used the whole power of the crown, and the whole force of his individuality for the attainment of this end, and he points out the delicate statecraft that was necessary to achieve the purpose without weakening Germany's position on the Continent and without collision with England. Despite the burdens that the growth of the German Navy have placed upon us to maintain our position at sea, it is impossible for us not to admire the wonderful achievements of the German Emperor, and the skill and statecraft of the men, and more particularly the man, who have carried out the work in all its details with whole-hearted zeal.

Colonel Seely has, this week, approved the terms of the Committee recently appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Matthew Nathan to inquire into the conditions of service in the army. The work of the Committee is in some respects intended to be complementary to that of the Consultative Committee of the War Office, of which Sir Edward Ward is President. This Committee is concerned with the training of the soldier during his colour service in such employments as will fit him for employment in civil life, when his engagement is ended. Sir Matthew Nathan's Committee, on the other hand, will consider the question of employment both before and after service. This Committee, a fact, has in view opportunities of employment in Government service, whilst Sir Edward Ward's Committee aims at the training of men for ordinary industrial occupations. A scheme is being worked out for enlarging and improving the machinery for practical training in trades, and a subcommittee has been appointed to work out details, whilst another sub-committee has been detailed to suggest means by which the work of the various nocieties already engaged in finding work for ex-soldiers may be co-ordisated. The ideal for which the War Office are now working is that every soldier should be able during his term of service with the colours to acquire such technical and practical training as will place him on return to civil life in as good or better a position, as regards skill and knowledge to obtain employment, as he would have been had he been working at his craft during the years he has spent in the service of his country, whilst a careful man will have the further advantage of having a sum in hand, saved out of his pay, sufficient to make him a capitalist on a small scale.

NEGROES' "BLOOD RITUAL."

EXTRAORDINARY STORY FROM CUBA.

The New York newspapers publish despatches from Havana containing extraordinary revelations regarding blood ritual, which is alleged to be practised in connection with the cult of "Voodooism" (negro sorcery) in Cuba.

The negroes have been charged with killing a white girl four years of age for the purpose of "Voodoo" sacrifice, and the detectives engaged on the case claim to have unearthed the existence of what practically amounts to a "Voodoo" trust.

This organization is said to have branches all over the island, and the blood of white children obtained by agents in one district is alleged to have been forwarded to other parts of the island for the purposes of ritual sacrifice.

In the case in question the allegation is that the "Voodoos," or witch-doctors, after drawing the child's blood, saturated the body with alcohol, and then dynamited the house in which the orgies took place, the object being to obliterate all trace of the crime. The noise of the explosion, however, brought up the rural guards, and their investigations led to the arrests.

It is added that the arrest of forty "Voodoo" doctors is expected shortly, as the result of six years' tracking. It is generally believed that the blood of white girls sought by the "Voodoos" is considered by them as the most powerful charm against ill.

SLAVERY IN THE TROPICS.

BRITAIN'S DUTY TO NATIVE RACES.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives an outline of the Bill that is foreshadowed in the influentially signed memorial to the Prime Minister regarding British companies in their relations to modern forms of salvery.

In this memorial, which bears amongst other signatures those of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Curzon, Lord Selborne, and Lord Milner, it is urged that legislation should aim at rendering more difficult any evasion of the slave-owning and slave-trading acts by British companies which operate in foreign countries.

It is proposed that a Bill shall be introduced into Parliament next Session to consolidate and amend the law with regard to effences in connection with slavery.

The Bill has already been drafted, and has a strong backing, having received the approval, it is understood, of lawyers of the highest eminence and of many leading men of all political parties.

Under this measure it is proposed that a British subject who by himself or through any agent in any foreign country deals in slaves, or conveys them from one place to another, or holds any person as a slave, shall be guilty of felony and sentenced on conviction to be kept in penal servitude for a term not exceeding seven years.

A British subject, also, who aids or abets another person to commit a felon against this Act will be liable as if he were a principal offender.

WARNING TO DIRECTORS.

With regard to British companies operating in foreign countries, any director or official being aware of the commission of an offence under the Act, or but for wilful negligence on his part would have been aware of it or remaining a director or official with knowledge of the commission of the offence; or wilfully neglecting to inform himself thereof, for any period beyond what is necessary to procure the release of the slave, shall be guilty of a misdemenour and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £100 in respect of each offence.

No conviction under this section will constitute a defence to any prosecution under that which relates to dealing in slaves.

Moreover, a British subject who commits against a slave, or against any person in his employment in a foreign country, any of the offences which are included in the Offences Against the Person Act, will be guilty of a felony or misdemeanour, as the case may be.

And every British company employing coloured labour in a foreign country will be required to make a yearly return to the Foreign Office, to the Consul for the district in which the labour is employed, and with the registrar of companies, and to give any particulars regarding the persons employed which the Foreign Office may require.

"Slave" under this Bill will include any person "who is the property of another under the law and the custom of the place in which such person is held or kept in service or subjection by force, duress, or threats, or a pledge for debt, or to pay off any debt by service or by the supply of any commodity; and whether or not under any process, law or under any indenture, contract, or other agreement into which he was induced to enter by force, threats, or fraud."

'Dealing in slaves" will include any sale, purchase, barter, transfer, or exchange of a slave.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The memorial to Mr. Asquith and the the proposed legislation are an outcome of the revelations in the Putumayo case. A special committee has been engaged for some months past in following up the work of the Putumayo Select Committee.

This Committee consists of men of all parties—Mr. Charles H. Roberts (chairman), Sir H. H. Johnston, the Dean of Durham, Sir John Macdonell, Mr. Joynson Hicks, M.P., Lord Alexander Thynne, M.P., Sir T. Grattan Esmonde, M.P., Mr. F. W. Jowett, M.P., Mr. Douglas Hall, M.P., Mr. W. Carvy Morgan, Mr. Wyndham A. Bewes, Mr. J. Loe Strachey, Mr. W. H. Dickinson, M.P., Mr. E. A. Ridsdale, Mr. G. S. Paternoster, Mr. Ian Malcolm, M.P., and Mr. Travers Buxton, and the Rev. J. H. Harris, secretaries of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society.

This Committee has evidence to the effect that the conditions of labour throughout the Amazon valley are very unsatisfactory. Labour is based on a system which permits an advance to be made to the natives employers keeping them in their power until the debt is discharged—their "power" not infrequently meaning for the men, women, and children under them, a shocking abuse of power.

There is, moreover, only too much reason to believe that certain Englishmen are concerned in the exploitations of the native races. Hence the need for immediate and effective legislation.

NEED FOR PAID CONSULS.

Mr. Asquith's influential memorialists also recommend the revision of British Anti-Slavery Treaties with foreign Powers and the appointment of specially instructed consuls.

"The consuls that are required," said one of the signatories to the memorial in an interview with a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette," "are men of experience of these districts—men who would look out for instances of the improper exploitation of natives.

"Moreover, they must be paid men. Many of our consuls in these parts are not paid. They are often traders themselves, and in some cases are interested in the companies that are working in the districts.

"We want," it was added, "to bring pressure to bear on British companies working in tropical countries to feel their responsibilities in the matter. They must understand, too, that they cannot work in these regions without making full inquiries into the conditions of labour. Ignorance or negligence must be no excuse."

Women's Interests.

HOME AND SOCIETY

THE HISTORIC PICTURE BALL.

WORDERFUL COSTUMES.

QUEEN MARY'S CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.

NO TANGO AT COURT.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Their Majesties, having enjoyed their visit to the north of England, are once more in their own home at York Cottage, Sandringham, whence they will go on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire at Chatsworth on Monday afternoon. At the conclusion of that visit the King and Queen will return direct to Buckingham Palace. The Queen will then complete her Christmas shopping and the King will give audiences to his Ministers. The Prince of Wales will join their Majesties in town and travel with them to York Cottage where Christmas will be spent. Early in the New Year the King and Queen contemplate a somewhat lengthened stay at Windsor Castle.

Some interesting details of the Queen's Christmas shopping are being told. For instance, while at Balmoral she acquired knitted goods and cairngorm brooches and scarfpins; while in the Midlands she bought various kinds of tea and breakfast services; and at least two Windsor warrantholders have been favoured with orders. Among the things purchased may be mentioned silver and leather goods; Irish lace and linen; handsomely bound books; fountain pens; lace brooches; necklets; work baskets, watches for growing boys and girls of the family; two or three costly jewelled scarfpins, a few lovely little caskets; one very handsome gold-mounted dressing bag for a gentleman, which, present it is whispered, is for the Prince of Wales; and a beautiful and capacious jewelcase, presumably for Princess Mary. The King's selection is chiefly of articles of jewellery such as sleeve-links; valuable sets of buttons; scarfpins; leather goods; carved or gold handled walking-sticks, and smokers' tables.

I am told that the biggest shoots of the year will be taking place within the next few days in the Sandringham preserves, when, capacious as are the Royal larders, they will scarcely suffice to contain the enormous quantity of game resulting from the great battues. The King himself always chooses a "warm corner," he is such a good shot. On one occasion when some foreign guests were present at a Sandringham battue the whole party stopped shooting to watch the prowess of the King, who, on being complimented, modestly attributed his performance to "good luck, and a lot of practice."

THE QUEEN AND TANGO.

On the highest authority, it is said, the Queen has lately expressed disapproval of the Tango and all dances of negroid origin. The King likewise has declared that the Tango is entirely unsuitable for ball room dancing. It is certain, adds the *World*, that whatever may obtain elsewhere during the coming season, dancing of the old-fashioned and, as many of us think, more dignified kind will be seen at Buckingham Palace and at any of the great houses their Majesties honour with their presence.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S BIRTHDAY.

Come to us, live us and make us your own
For Saxon or Dane or Norman we,
Teuton or Celt or whatever we be,
We are each all Dane in our welcome of thee,
Alexandra!

Tennyson's wish has been happily fulfilled. Queen Alexandra in a very sweet and gracious way has made us her own. Her Majesty on Monday last celebrated her 69th birthday. She has reached the average span of life spoken of by the Psalmist though she shows no sign of being within the scope of the Scriptural maturity. She still looks remarkably young. But the years in spite of all appearance have taken their inevitable toll and in that respect her Majesty is no more free than the humblest woman in the land. She has now resided among us for the long period of half a century—having been married at 19—and in a pictorial calendar recording her birthday the appropriate motto, from "Idylls of the King," is, "Dear to thy land and ours."

The coming of Queen Alexandra to be the bride of the late King Edward VII then Prince of Wales inspired Tennyson to write what is, perhaps, the finest welcome ever penned by a poet laureate in his official capacity; at least it has furnished us with more quotations than anything of its kind, and it has been said by a great critic that the best criticism of a poet's merit is the number of household words he has added to the current coin of our literary realm. No foreign princess who married into our Royal Family ever became half so popular as our "Sea Kings' daughters from over the sea."

A SURPRISE FOR THE QUEEN MOTHER.

On the occasion of her 69th Birthday the Queen Mother was the recipient of numerous presents and congratulations. The King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family personally conveyed felicitations. Bells were rung and flags were flown throughout West Norfolk. In the afternoon Queen Alexandra gave a tea to about 900 school children living on the Sandringham estate.

The great event of the anniversary, however, was reserved for the evening. During the summer and autumn there has been in preparation at Aldershot, Shoeburyness, and other military centres a great cinema film intended to show the British public how its defenders are trained from the day they are recruited to the climax of the soldier's life, the day of battle. It was King George's idea that the presentation of the film should be a birthday surprise for the Queen Mother, and great efforts were made to keep the matter secret. Over 2,500 officers and men were employed in connection with the scenes dipicted on the film, which was taken with War Office authority.

A SMART WEDDING.

Princess Henry of Battenberg, accompanied by Prince Alexander of Battenberg, was present at St. Margaret's Westminster, on Tuesday afternoon for the marriage of Miss Hilda Chichester (daughter of Victoria, Lady Templemore) and Mr. Victor Corkran, both of whom hold positions in the Household of Princess Henry. The Princess wore plum-coloured velvet and a black and white hat. Victoria Lady Templemore, in black velvet and old lace, escorted the bride to the church, and she was met at the entrance by her half brother Lord Templemore, who gave her away.

The bride wore a white satin broche gown, made with a drapped panier held with tabs of Venetian lace. Her mother lent the magnificent Brussels lace veil which she wore over a narrow wreath of orange blossoms. The train was supported by two pages in Georgian suits of claret-coloured cloth, braided with silver, and white satin breeches. The Rev. Lord Victor Seymour, cousin of the bridegroom, officiated, and the musical part of the service included the hymn, "O, Perfect Love," set to music by the late Lord Crofton, cousin of the bride. Mr. R. Seymour Corkran attended his brother as best man. The recent death of Lady Edith Ashley, the bride's aunt, necessitated a quiet wedding, but a large number of friends and relatives attended the ceremony.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Writing of Christmas cheer reminds me of Christmas cards. I wonder how many people could say off-hand how old is the Christmas card. It is younger than most people imagine, for its age is only about 70 years. There would seem to be three claimants (all famous) to the honour of having invented it. According to some, Cuthbert Bede designed the first card when a student at Durham University in 1845, and designs of his circulated among his friends for two years before the printers conceived the idea of offering similar cards for sale to the general public. Others claim the invention for Horsley, the artist, who designed one for Sir Henry Cole in 1846. And a specimen of this card has fetched as much as £50. Yet others declare that the late W. C. T. Dobson, R.A., was the inventor. In December 1844, a date earlier than that ascribed to any other claim, he was anxious to send some more novel Christmas greeting than that of a letter to a distant friend, and the idea occurred to him to make a little sketch symbolising the spirit of the season. The sketch depicted in its centre a family party gathered round the Christmas dinner table raising glasses to the health of absent friends. Underneath were the words: "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to you," while on each side was a smaller sketch representing an act of benevolence Mr Dobson's card so pleased its recipient that the following year he designed another card, of which he sent lithographed copies to a large circle of friends. Other artists followed his example, and the circle sending out Christmas cards grew wider and wider until an enterprising printer saw there was money in the business, and within a few years from its birth the Christmas card was to be seen in hundreds of shop windows.

THE PICTURE BALL.

The most wonderful Ball of the Season took place at the Albert Hall on Wednesday night when the arts of all ages, ranging from 4,000 B. C. to the present day, and from all the picture galleries of the world sprang into life. It was a great social function as well as a memorable Picture Ball.

The King and Queen of Spain were among the spectators. Their Majesties were accompanied in the Royal box by Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princess Alexander, Leopold and Maurice of Battenberg, and Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck. The King of Spain was in evening-dress, with the broad Blue Riband of the Garter across his breast. Queen Victoria made as fair a picture as any in the hall, in a dress of champaigne coloured satin with diamonds at her neck and in her hair.

In the Prince of Wales's box were Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), Prince Louis of Battenburg (First Sea Lord), and the Grand Duke Michael of Russia with the Countess Torby.

The choice of costumes ranged from the earliest drawings on Egyptian tombs and ancient Indian miniatures to the fantastical triumphs of the Futurists. Two thousand picture figures walked or danced about the hall and each one represented some period in the world's art. The English school of the Raeburn, Romney, Gainsborough, and Reynolds period was perhaps the most popular. The schools of art represented with the names of the organisers were as follows:—

EGYPTIAN.—Countess Pappenheim.
ASSYRIAN.—Viscountess St. Cyres and Mrs Walter Ribeau.
GREEK (an Etruscan Frieze.—Mrs. Ralph Peto and Mrs. David Beatty.
ROMAN (Conversion of Constantine the Great).—Mrs. Snow.
INDIAN GROUP (From Indian Miniatures).—Mrs. Ameer Ali.
PERSIAN (Illustrating a line from Omar Khayyam "The courts where Jamshyd gloried and drank deep.")—Mrs. Ameer Ali.
CHINESE (from an old Chinese picture. "The Earthly Paradise.")—Mrs. Berkeley Levett.
JAPANESE.—Madam Inouye, wife of the Japanese Ambassador.
PRIMITIVES.—Baroness D'Erlanger.
EARLY ITALIAN FRESCOES.—Mrs. John Lavery.
LATE ITALIAN.—The Marquise Imperiali, wife of the Italian Ambassador
GERMAN.—Mrs. John Talbot.
FLEMISH.—Lady Baring.
DUTCH.—Lady Speyer and Lady Evelyn James.
SPANISH.—Countess Portarlington.
FRENCH.—Duchess of Marlborough.
ENGLISH.—Duchess of Somerset.
VICTORIAN.—Lady Garvagh.
FUTURIST.—Sir Ernest Hatch.

HISTORIC FAMILIES.

The frescoes included: Byzantine mosaic of Empress Theodora: Lady Randolph Churchill; Angel Michael (by Ghirlando): Miss Tiana Tennant Angel Gabriel (by Lippi): Miss Violet Asquith; Dante (by Cimabue): Mr Temple Franks; Angel (by Fra Angelico): Miss Muriel Wilson; Angel (by Fra Angelico): Hon. Irene Lawley; Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Miss Gertrude Kingston, with Lady Phyllis Windsor-Clive, were among the latter Italian paintings.

Henry VIII. as painted by Holbein, stood in the shoes of Sir Ernest Hatch, Lady Baring, Lady Leucha Warner, and Lady Muir Mackenzie became Van Dycks, and Miss Rosamund Grosvenor represented Anne of Austria, as painted by Rubens. Some of the portraits were represented by actual descendants of the originals. Here are a few of them:—

Miranda (by Hoppner): Lady Muriel Bertie.
Mrs. Siddons, (by Sir T. Lawrence): Lady Philippe.
Lady Hamilton as Circe (by Romney): Miss I. Vickers.
Rear-Admiral Scott (an ancestor) (by Romney): Sir A. S. Scott-Gatty.
Lavinia Countess Spencer (by Reynolds): Lady Mary Stuart-Wortley.
Lady Anne Bingham (Reynolds): Lady Rachel Stuart-Wortley.
Lord Bute: Viscount Carlton.
The Huguenots (Sir J. Millais): Mrs. C. Stuart-Wortley.
A Gainsborough: Mrs. Hall Walker.
A Dante Rossetti: Hon. Mrs. Edward Stuart-Wortley.

Mrs. Ameer Ali who was responsible for the Indian Tableau, is the wife of the Rt. Hon. (Syed) Ameer Ali, C.I.E., the fourth son of the late (Syed) Saadut Ali of Mohan, Oudh. Mr. Ameer Ali is a man striking personality. After a distinguished career at Hooghly College he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple and held many important posts in India and finally was a member of the Imperial Legislative Council of India and a Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Bengal. Mrs. Ameer Ali—Isabella Ida,—is the second daughter of the late H. Roustam of 64 Gloucester Place, Portman-quare. She worked very hard to make the Indian tableau a success. This tableau was superbly mounted. Lady Gout was the central figure, and wore a rich green and gold Sari, draped closely to the figure, over a skirt of red and gold brocade, and orange embroidered trousers. Long pearl earrings fell like a fringe upon the shoulders, and a distinctly Oriental note was supplied by a large gold nose-ring.

Apart from the tableau illustrating the art of 6,000 years, the onlookers saw Karina from the Covent Garden Opera. The famous dancer lead the fairies and danced a solo in the costume that she wore in the fairy dance in "Tannhauser." Twenty-five dances figure on the programme of music, which fittingly open with Ancliffe's waltz, "Nights of Gladness." There were two Tangos and the two-steps included "The Wedding Glide," "On the Mississippi," and "The Robert E. Lee" Bewilderingly up-to-date were a futurist group in which Sir Ernest Hatch and others took part in a nightmare of angles and darting strokes. The object of the ball was to provide funds for the invalid kitchens of London, which supply well-cooked food to the sick poor.

Twice during the ball suffragettes among the spectators attempted to make interruptions, but the efforts created nothing but a passing ripple of amusement.

BRIDE WISHES TO "OBEY."

PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER & MARRIAGE VOW.

MYSTERY OF THE HONEYMOON.

An interesting announcement has been made in connection with the marriage of President Wilson's daughter at White House, an account of which appeared on this page last Saturday.

It was at first reported that the word "obey" was omitted from the marriage service. It is, however, now announced that the word, which is usually omitted from the Presbyterian marriage service, was inserted at the last minute at the special request of the bride, who, though a Suffragette, pledged herself to be a "loving, faithful, obedient wife."

All Washington is laughing at the successful manœuvre by which Mr. and Mrs. Francis Sayre, the wedding couple, escaped detection on their honeymoon trip, cabled the *Daily Mail's* New York correspondent. Thousands of people were waiting outside the White House in the hope of greeting the bride and bridegroom, and the vendors of threepenny packets of rice did a roaring trade until long after the disappearance of the President's daughter and her husband.

The secret of their whereabouts is still undivulged. While the President and Mrs. Wilson were entertaining their guests after the wedding, and while the attention of the public was

A Pretty Evening Frock.

Sketch of frock composed of jadegreen Ottoman silk and ecru lace Drawn for the *Bombay Gazette* by Miss Margaret Morton.

of the republic and Mme Poincare and the elite of diplomatic and political circles, the jewellery worn in the hair by the ladies present was curiously interesting.

Mme. Poincare wore about five black plumes with two jewelled antennæ. Each of these was mounted with two fine diamonds separated by a wired platinum chain about two inches long, while another coiffure was enhanced with a single spike, the base of the ornament being a "dead" turquoise—a single large stone, from which sprang three diamonds, each larger than the other. A black fantaise plume was placed behind this jewel.

Still another headdress showed a sapphire set with a single brilliant, the former representing a gem which is in favour just now. Few women possess many of these handsome stones, but those who do make the most of them.

They were worn by a strikingly handsome little brunette the other night, clad in a rich frock of dull orange panne embroidered in silver thread. In the corsage gleamed a brooch of a single huge sapphire with a brilliant on either side. Three sapphire rings were on her fingers, and one bracelet was a hoop of small sapphires. In her black hair was a long arrow of sapphires and brilliants. —The *Standard*.

TURQUOISE BLUE VELVET AND FEATHERS.

Turquoise blue velvet and uncurled ostrich feathers to match make one of the handsomest dinner toilettes of the moment, states the *Gentlewoman*. The draped skirt opens at the knees beneath an apron in black pleated tulle extending no further than the front width. Above this pleating appears the bodice with its wide band of gold galon and embroidery worked in a conventional pattern of the First Empire. An undulated bertha in black tulle piped with black velvet surrounds the décolletage, and is tied at the back in a bow and long ends. The turquoise blue feathers outline the hem of the skirt and the opening at the feet; they also border the short sleeves in velvet, cut in one piece with the bodice and falling just a few inches upon the arm.

A band of large cabochons in cut jet surrounds the hair in front and at the back, and encircles one side only.

WORKING PRINCESS.

HOSPITAL NURSE WHO INSISTS ON SCRUBBING FLOORS.

The Archduchess Isabelle, who as "Sister Irmengard" is now a nurse in a Red Cross Hospital at Vienna, intends if she receives leave from the lady superior to go to Spain and engage in hospital work there.

This plan is the result of the King of Spain's visit to the Princess's father, when he saw the Princess, who is his cousin, in the dress of a nurse, and invited her to go to Spain.

Meantime, Sister Irmengard will continue her hard work in the hospital there, where she takes the same food as the other nurses and will not even be talked out of scrubbing floors.

MUCH-ENGAGED GIRL.

Mrs. Gussie Washburn, of Lagrange (Ga.), who is aged seventeen, considers herself a marriage specialist through the distinction of having been engaged to twenty-five men, says a New York telegram. She has eloped five times and has been married twice. She holds the view that marriage is not legal if the bride answers "No" when the clergyman asks her if she will "love, cherish and obey" her husband. Her last husband was a farmer, aged forty-seven. "I have a cartload of diamond rings," she says "and ought to know what I am talking about."

NOTES FROM PARIS.

FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR.

Footwear has become a very important factor in dress with the present Paris fashions. For afternoon wear black satin and velvet are the smartest, although patent leather is much worn, being more practical. Pointed toes have entirely disappeared and are replaced by very short round or square toes. Louis XV. heels are worn, except for boots, which are still made with the American block heel. Afternoon and evening shoes are made with one or two straps across the instep; three straps are going out. The shoes fastened with ribbons wound up the leg like Greek cothurna, are very fashionable. Evening shoes are made in brocade, but usually match the frock. Plain satin slippers are ornamented with elaborate bows under buckles and fur is often introduced. Silk stockings are very fine, and are not worn open-worked even in the evening.

NEUTRAL TONES FOR COSTUMES.

There is no doubt that the real Parisienne, of *vraie elegance*, will never adopt the costumes of violent colourings for street wear which are being shown in some of the larger houses, says the *Pall Mall Gazette's* correspondent. Sombre and neutral tones distinguish her outdoor costumes, however much she may let herself go in the colour line in her own house, or in a friends house in the evenings. For these latter occasions we see the teagowns and evening dresses of violet, Royal purple (the true red purple), flame-colour, canary yellow, and emerald green; but for afternoon wear and out-of-door walking costumes the new dark shades are entirely the thing, and all the strange new slove blacks, ambergris and verdigris shades, some with a purple, some with a blue-black shade over them are more and more estimated at their true worth.

The usual autumn passion for violets, which always seizes on us at this time of year, is already in full force, and every smart woman has a bunch of either purple or white violets tucked away somewhere, either on her hat, her muff, or in her waistband. The barrows in the streets are full of violets, and sweet smelling carnations, and branches of mimosa. A pretty story is going round about the love of the Queen of Spain for violets, and the shallow silver bowl of them that always stands on a tiny table near her. The moist-damp sweet scent, she has said, reminds her of England and the dew-drenched country where her happy childhood was spent, and so she loves them better than any other flower.

JEWELLED HAIR ORNAMENTS.

Jewellery plays an important role in the coiffures of to-day, and some of the pieces worn by Parisiennes at recent premieres deserve an article all to themselves. When the Comedie Francaise gave its premiere of Bataille's fine play March Nuptiale," before the President

"THE LADIES."

A TOAST FOR THE CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

Let's fill this cup to you, made up
Of loveliness alone,
Women of the gentle sex
Seeming paragons,
To whom the better elements
And kindly stars have given
Forms so fair that, like the air,
They're less of earth than heaven.

PRIZE COMPETITION

FOR LADY READERS OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WE have decided to present a valuable SEWING MACHINE from the workshops of the famous SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY to the lady who forwards us by JANUARY 10th, 1914, the largest number of coupons taken from the daily issues of the "Bombay Gazette." The coupon will appear every day, and the final result will be published in our issue of January 14th. The first coupon will be found below.

The machine which will be handed to the winner of the competition is a 5 DRAWER DROP HEAD CABINET of the latest design, and the value of it is Rs. 135. The machine may be seen at the offices of the Singer Manufacturing Company, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Coupons may be sent in at once, but none will be accepted after the last postal delivery on JANUARY 19TH.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRIZE COUPON.

Name of competitor (Miss or Mrs.) _____

Address _____

This coupon must be forwarded in an unmutilated condition to reach the "Bombay Gazette" Office by January 10th, 1914, at the latest.

Envelopes containing coupons must be addressed:
"BOMBAY GAZETTE," Homji Street, Fort, BOMBAY,
with the words "Prize Coupon Competition" on the outside.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

FROM this day to the end of December, 1913, we will give a discount of 20 per cent. if the coupon printed at the foot of this announcement accompanies order for Spectacles, Binoculars, &c., &c.

COWPER & CO., HORNBY ROAD, — BOMBAY. —

Near Fire Brigade Station.

X'MAS PRESENTS COUPON.

Name _____

Address _____

COWPER & CO., Hornby Road, Fort.

WOMEN SCOUTMASTERS.

SPEAKER'S DAUGHTER AMONGST THE NUMBER.

Though only encouraged where men are not obtainable, women scoutmasters are on the increase in the Boy Scout movement at Home. Their number has now reached 117 as compared with 4,866 men scoutmasters.

Among women scoutmasters are Miss Mildred Lowther, daughter of the Speaker who has a troop in Cumberland; Lady Joan Legge, daughter of Lord Dartmouth, whose troop is in Staffordshire; Lady Elizabeth Keppel, who also commands a Staffordshire troop; and Miss P. Sydney Buxton, daughter of the President of the Board of Trade, who controls a troop in Brighton.

At first it was not considered advisable to enrol women scoutmasters, but it was occasionally found that either this had to be done or some troops had to be disbanded for wan of an adult to take charge. It is not the custom for women scoutmasters to attend camp; but if this is done they are quartered in a house not far from the camp, and a man left in charge. The duties of women scoutmasters are really to care for the lads and to help them to improve themselves. They do not accompany patrols or conduct physical exercises

BISHOP MARRIED AT 78.

A CLERICAL ROMANCE.

The Right Rev. Samuel Thornton, D.D., formerly Bishop of Ballarat, and now an assistant Bishop in the diocese of London, who is 78 years of age, was married on Saturday in mail week, to Mrs. Rice, widow of the Rev. J. G. Rice, a former curate under the Bishop at Birmingham. Dr Thornton, curiously enough, officiated at his bride's first wedding.

The Bishop of Kensington officiated at the wedding. The bride, who was dressed in pearl grey charmeuse, with a smart grey plumed bonnet and a set of black fox furs, was attended by a lady friend, while the Bishop was supported by his son, the Rev J. Thornton. The Bishop and Mrs. Thornton left direct for Devonshire, where they will spend their honeymoon.

MISS LLOYD GEORGE HELPS FATHER.

FILES PRESS CUTTINGS AT THE TREASURY.

"I help my father in his work as much as I can. I think it is the duty of every girl to try and help her father."

Such is the opinion of Miss Olwen Lloyd George, the eldest daughter of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a charming girl of twenty-one who, it has just been discovered, conducts what almost might be called a "department" of her father's immense political work.

Miss Olwen's chief industry is the allocation and classification of all the Press cuttings concerning Mr. Lloyd George. When one considers the hundreds and probably thousands of references to the Chancellor of the Exchequer which are made in newspaper and magazines every week, the arduous nature of her task is apparent. In an interview, Miss Olwen Lloyd George described how she is helping her father.

"There is nothing very extraordinary about it," she said. "I suppose I am doing what most girls would do in my position. I go to the treasury in the morning to get the newspapers, and then later on sort out and keep a record of the press cuttings concerning my father. These are kept in a book. I have been doing this particular work since the last campaign was started."

Mr. Lloyd George's opinion of his daughter's work is as follows: "My daughter is helping me considerably with the land campaign. She does very good work indeed!"

TO-DAY'S HINT.

REMOVING PERSPIRATION STAINS.

You can remove perspiration stains on white dresses and underclothing in the following manner: First damp the article with a little lemon-juice before it is put into soap and water. Otherwise, the soap sets the stain, and very often makes it almost impossible to be removed.

Our Contemporaries

GUN-RUNNING.

So far as can be ascertained no caravans are on the move this season from Afghanistan to Mekran and Perso-Baluchistan in connexion with gun running. It is, of course, possible that some small consignments of rifles and ammunition may have got through from the south-eastern coast of the Arabian Peninsula, but the illicit trade as a whole has received such a check that it is practically moribund. The arrangements with the Sultan of Muscat, coupled with the continuance of British naval patrols along the Mekran coast and in the Persian Gulf, have had the effect which was anticipated. Gun-running is now such a difficult and hazardous business that it does not appeal to the owners of dhows. It is also known that the export of arms inland to Arabia from Muscat, whence they might be carried to the coast again, has ceased. In fact, one of the reasons given for their hostile action by the Sheikhs who rebelled against the late Sultan, was that he had stopped their supply of rifles. On the whole the position may be held to be very satisfactory and the arms traffic can scarcely revive.—*Pioneer.*

THE ASSAM TEA INDUSTRY.

The proceedings at the annual meeting of the Assam branch of the Indian Tea Association are of special interest as showing how loyally the planters of Assam are prepared to co-operate with the Government of India in the reform both of the system by which labourers are recruited for the tea gardens and of the agreements under which the labourers work. Very little objection has been taken to the withdrawal of the provisions of Act VI and the abolition of the recruiting contractors, and their arkatis has been almost universally approved. Mr. Charles Forbes, the chairman of the Assam branch expressed the feelings of the great majority of planters when he said:—"We may congratulate ourselves, though it may take some time to accomplish, that the industry will at last be given the opportunity of clean and natural recruitment as from the 1st July, 1915." In the face of these facts it is curious to recall that last year some members of the House of Commons contemplated moving a resolution more or less inimical to the tea industry and that so astute a politician as Mr. Ramsay Macdonald undertook to second the motion. There is perhaps no cause for surprise in the readiness of the average Member of Parliament to attack tea garden labour. Eloquent but antiquated and ill informed pamphlets are still circulated in which tea estates are represented as scenes of oppression and cruelty. Misleading official statistics are used to prove that garden coolies are the victims of low wages and a high death-rate. The uncritical sympathies of some members of the House of Commons find congenial material in this medley of ancient history and misinterpreted figures. But it is strange that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, who has shown a commendable desire to get at the facts of Indian problems, should have been prepared to lend himself to an attack for which there is not the slightest justification in existing circumstances. At the present day the tea industry courts investigation. There is nothing which it more ardently desires than that the truth regarding the well-being and comfort of the labourers in Assam should be known throughout the length and breadth of India. The more widely the information is spread the greater will be the stream of immigrants into a fertile but empty province.—*Statesman.*

MR. GANDHI'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Gandhi is not making good or proper use of the liberty which has been given him in order that the case for the Indians in Natal may be properly investigated. If he continues to issue proclamations threatening to boycott the Commission unless men of his choosing are appointed judges no good purpose can be served by his remaining at liberty, and the sooner he is returned to confinement the better will it be for all concerned. The Commission has already given proof of its determination to examine the charges thoroughly, openly and impartially. This is admitted even by Mr. Gandhi's supporters in India. If Mr. Gandhi and his friends prefer to resume their passive resistance campaign rather than assist in a judicial enquiry into their complaints they will not find the South African Government inhospitable in the matter of providing accommodation. Probably the passive resisters overlook the interpretation that will inevitably be placed on their refusal to give evidence, namely, that the evidence is not good enough to stand investigation. It is already tolerably clear that the coolies working on sugar estates have been used as tools to further the agitation of people who consider themselves a good deal superior to coolies. The comfortable conditions of employment in Natal are indicated by the fact that at 95·29 of the coolies whose indentures were completed at the end of 1912 have voluntarily re-indentured themselves. There has evidently been a steady improvement in the conditions of labour, for year by year the men who have re-indentured themselves have increased in number. At the end of 1912 the Protector of Indian Immigrants in Natal was able to report that "the feeling between employer and employed continues generally satisfactory and appears to be improving." In these circumstances the conditions of labour cannot be very bad. *Englishman.*

THE FACE IS AN INDEX TO THE HEART but with a woman it is likewise an index to her internal organism, the healthy or diseased condition of which is at once betrayed in her facial expression. While the freshness of complexion, sparkle of the eye and light and lively movement go to denote a healthy condition, the sallow face, the dragging step and the look of pain and misery are evident signs of a disordered state. Any functional disorder will promptly yield to UTRODINE the most harmless vegetable tonic and sedative for the organic diseases of women. Of all Chemists in India.

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

AIRSHIP FOR ADMIRALTY.

The admiralty have addressed to Captain Hawtrey Cox, hon. secretary of the Britannia Airship Committee, a letter signifying their willingness to accept the airship as a gift to the nation, on the condition, suggested by the committee, that it proves, when built, to possess actual naval value.

JUDGE'S TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

Judgment was given in favour of the Dominion Government in the action brought against Mr. Justice Clement of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, for the recovery of £800 alleged to have been overcharged by the judge as travelling expenses. The Exchequer Court, which tried the case, said that the charge of fraud was well founded. The case turned upon a question of law as to the domicile of the judge.

DEATH ON PLATFORM.

Soon after resuming his seat after addressing a missionary meeting at Consett, Durham, Canon Ros Lewin, vicar of Benefieldside, and Rural Dean of Lanchester, collapsed on to the platform behind the chairman's table and died before a doctor could reach him. Sixty-four years of age, he was unmarried and had been at Benefieldside for nearly thirty-three years. He was an authority on church history.

ULSTER VOLUNTEERS.

Secret recruiting is reported to be in progress at Minneapolis (United States), where a Winnipeg man is said to be trying to enlist 5,000 Minnesotan volunteers for Ulster. Interest in the project was first roused at Minneapolis on receipt there of circulars from British sources. The story is that in reply to subsequent requests recruiting officers were sent from Winnipeg, and that the utmost secrecy is being observed, the men being pledged to proceed to Ireland when called on.

THEATRE-GOERS DISAPPOINTED.

Three hundred diners in a fashionable Broadway restaurant were kept prisoners for over two hours as the result of a curious accident. A heavy motor vehicle, laden with sand, got out of control, and dashing along Broadway, crowded with theatre-goers, finally swerved and crashed into the restaurant's entrance. The vehicle became firmly wedged in the doorway, and it was impossible to remove it until the sand had been unloaded, which proved a lengthy task. Many dinner parties bound for the theatre were deprived of their evening's amusement.

THE JEW IN DRAMA.

Mr. A. Bourchier gave an address at the Jewish Institute, Commercial road, London, on the subject of the "Jew in Drama." During the course of his paper, Mr. Bourchier said that up to the time of Elizabeth the Jew was either a subject of contumely or satire. Shakespeare was the first dramatist who, in the character of Shylock, sounded a more sympathetic note—a note which he intended to be one of understanding, although it was misinterpreted by those who enacted the part. It was left to Kean—himself a Jew—to bring the Jew into the category of the human race.

MOB ATTACK ON SUFFRAGETTES.

Violent scenes followed an attempt by Suffragetttes to hold a meeting at Doncaster. Over a thousand people assembled, and when Miss Key Jones, the local organiser of the Women's Social and Political Union, appeared on the dray she was struck in the eye with a potato. Afterwards the crowd made a rush for the dray, and although its wheels were locked by a chain it was pushed backwards and forwards until Miss Jones was forced to her knees. The crowd then turned the dray over on its side, and Miss Jones was thrown to the ground. The Suffragettes fled down a narrow street, followed by the crowd. Miss Jones had her hat knocked off, her hair disarranged, and a young sympathiser who was with her was seized by the throat by one of the crowd. She fainted and was carried into an adjoining shop.

CITY SWORD-BEARER'S RETURN.

The City Sword-Bearer, Major John Ker Fox, is back in London. The members of the Court of Common Council have been wondering where he was. It was understood that he was in Ireland with the Ulster Volunteer Force, and this was resented by certain members of the Council. The major stated on his return that he was a member of the Ulster Convention, he attended Mr. Bonar Law's meeting at Dublin. He had private business and a little shooting to attend to. The private business was with regard to his position as a voter in Ireland, and he also had to see his servants who were determined to be loyal to the Unionist cause and Ulster and wanted his advice.

VILLAGE SLANDER ACTION.

Malicious gossip in the village of Jezainville, near Nancy, which has led to an action for slander, has produced evidence of a curious survival of superstitious customs. A woman who accuses another of having poisoned her deceased husband alleged that the widow procured from Jerusalem a certain herb which she believed would enable her to cast an evil spell, and with this she performed certain rites intended to kill her husband. Finding these without effect, she is alleged to have dissolved rat poison in his wine, and finally added arsenic to his food. On the morning after his funeral, the widow is stated to have said to one of her friends: "I have just burned some flowers in his grave, saying as I did so, 'You are done for; you are very well where you are and you may stay there.'" Though an examination of the body, which has been exhumed, reveals traces of arsenic, the widow energetically denies her guilt.

SUN-WORSHIPPER'S WORKS.

Among the 14,000 members of the "Mazdaznon cult," who live chiefly in the New England States, there is sorrow because at Chicago the other day Otoman Zaradusht Hanish, leader of the sun worshippers, was found guilty by a jury of distributing lewd writings. Judgment was not pronounced, but Hanish, "The Little Master," as he is called by American aspirants to his alleged mystic life, is liable to five years in gaol a fine of dols. 5,000 (£ 1,900) or both. The verdict not only spells doom for the "Mazdaznon cult," but is regarded as the forerunner of extinction for other "cults" in the United States which have ensnared men by claims to mysticism and occult powers. Hanish's "Book of Life" prescribed sunbaths and herb remedies, but its striking feature—and what was objected to by the Government—was a treatise on the relations of the sexes. Hanish was released on bail of dols. 10,000 (£2,000).

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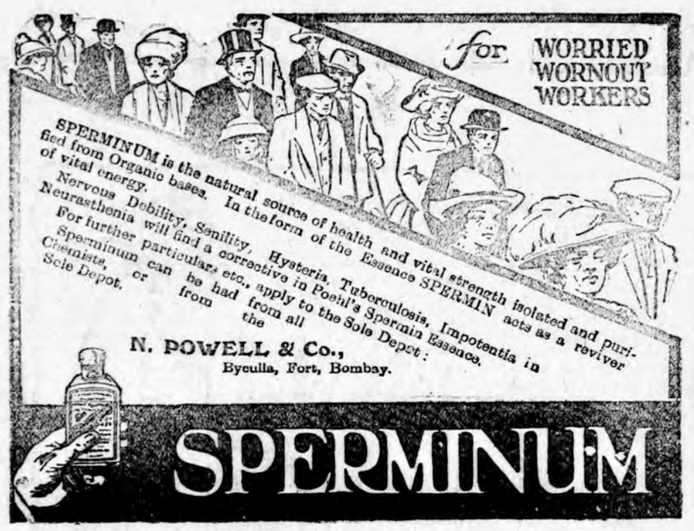
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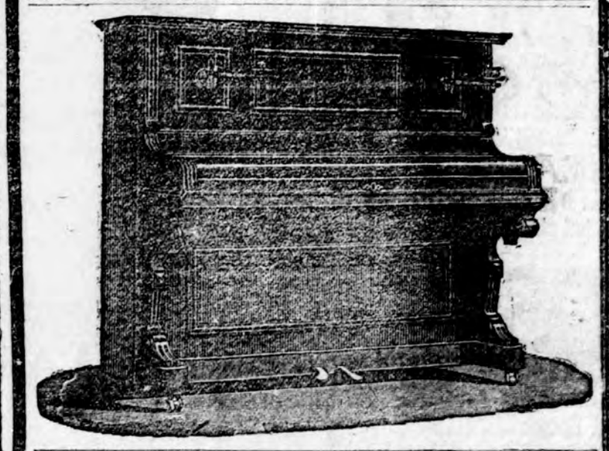

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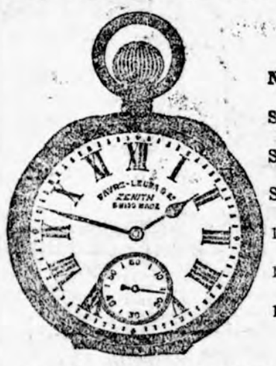

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